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EDITORIAL COMMENT



THE COURSE IN HOSPITAL ECONOMICS

THE Committee on Hospital Economics have issued a circular in the form of a report of the course, which closes with an appeal to the public for an endowment of one hundred thousand dollars with an annual guarantee, meanwhile, of two thousand five hundred dollars for the next five years, or until the income from the endowment shall have reached that amount.

The circular includes extracts from a number of letters from the graduates of the course showing in what way it has been of especial value in the lines of work in which they are now engaged.

The Course in Hospital Economics has now been established for seven years, and during that time the funds necessary for its maintenance, over and above the tuition paid by the pupils, have been donated almost entirely by a small group of nurses who have year after year contributed from their own earnings the salary of the instructor and part of the expenses of the lectures.

During these seven years the feeling has prevailed that until nurses had demonstrated their ability to maintain this course, at least in part, the public should not be appealed to for assistance.

It would seem to have been demonstrated that the nursing profession is not only able but willing to bear part of the expense, and in view of the fact that the direct benefit of better teaching in the training-schools insures a higher grade of service to the hospitals, and more skilful care to the patients in their homes, it is only right that the public should share with the nursing profession in the maintenance of this important branch of nursing education.

Nurses as individuals and in nursing organizations are therefore urged to continue their contributions to this course, and at the same time to present its needs to such generous citizens in their community as may be interested either in hospital or educational affairs.

The training of better teachers for the ever-increasing multitude of training-schools is becoming more and more an important matter. Go into any city or town where there is such a school and where there are a number of nurses in private practice, and it will be found that just in proportion as the superintendent of the school is public-spirited and liberal, the same characteristics will predominate among the nurses. If the superintendent is content to devote her time exclusively to the work which is confined by the four walls of the hospital, giving no time or interest to public work, either of prevention or philanthropy, outside, and takes no interest in the other members of her profession, we may be quite sure of finding the nurses in private practice mercenary, narrow, selfish, and absolutely lacking, not only in interest *in* public affairs, but in knowledge *of* public affairs also. This applies in large cities as well as small.

The superintendents have been from the very beginning the leaders in our professional life; if their interest is not felt in the alumnae association or local organization it is apt to be a somewhat lifeless society.

In all of the great questions in which nurses are coming into prominence in district and tuberculosis work and in legislative action, with few exceptions, we find the influence of the superintendent as the inspiring cause.

There are communities where the nurses are apparently dead to all sense of responsibility as members of a profession, and if we go back to the hospital we shall find the same indifference in the woman at its head.

Our hope for the future of a keener appreciation of the responsibilities which are crowding upon us, and which are a part of every profession, is in distributing over the country women in whom has been developed this sense of professional responsibility, and the Course in Hospital Economics at Teachers College is the main source of supply from which this great leavening body may be drawn.

TIME TO APPLY.

It is none too early for those who intend to enter the autumn class to make application. Letters of inquiry should be sent to Miss A. L. Alline, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and any of the leading women of the Superintendents' Society can supply infor-

mation to those who desire a more personal knowledge of the course and its advantages than they may find in the prospectus. Miss Alline's report on another page gives valuable information to those wishing to apply early.

The time is coming when every woman who means to make a speciality of teaching nurses should feel obliged to prepare herself by taking this course.

THE HOSPITAL DEFICIT

AGAIN New York is agitated over the half-million-dollar deficit between the twenty larger hospitals of the city, and a meeting was held recently under the auspices of the Association for Improving the Conditions of the Poor which resulted in the appointment of a committee of twelve, which is to make an exhaustive study of the condition and causes that have led to this financial crisis.

That there is great lack of uniformity in the methods of keeping hospital accounts was brought out at this meeting. Of sixty-one hospitals listed only three—St. Luke's, Presbyterian, and Roosevelt—were found to have anything like a complete, detailed classification of their expenses. In nearly all of the others it was found to be quite impossible to distinguish surgical supplies from provisions, fuel from light, repairs from construction, etc., etc., or whether per capita cost of food was for patients or included employés.

Our information, taken from *Charities*, seems to show that the trustees of the hospitals are inclined to look only to the question of raising more money. Dr. John Brennan, president of Bellevue and the Allied Hospitals, has again this year, as last, expressed the opinion that at least part of the deficit comes from waste, referring especially to extravagance in the use of surgical dressings by both physicians and nurses.

We are inclined to think that Dr. Brennan is in the main on the right track. Our great city hospitals are becoming each year more and more like superior hotels. The equipment is quite as costly of its kind, and every whim of a sick person is gratified almost regardless of cost. Service and food are the only two points where any degree of economy seems to be exercised. Instruments and apparatus, expensive medicines, and surgical supplies of every kind are ordered regardless of cost and at the request of every medical officer, and in the rush and pressure of the daily routine very little regard is paid to economy of usage. It is impossible to teach the nurses to practise economy unless the example of economy is set them by the attending staff.

We were visiting a new wing of one of the hospitals in question not many years ago, and, stopping to admire some very beautiful glass furnishings for a small operating-room, we asked where they were made and the cost. We were given the name of the firm, but the price was not known to the person who had given the order, who remarked that "the cost of such furnishings is never questioned in this hospital."

Possibly the great hospitals of New York need to look more closely into the strictly business methods of their administration. Careless ordering and waste can eat up a great many thousands of dollars in a year.

THE SANITARY SITUATION AT PANAMA

POSSIBLY all of our readers have not seen Dr. Charles A. L. Reed's report to Secretary Taft on the sanitary conditions at Panama, and as nurses are already there and are still likely to be called for, we give some space to the subject at this time.

Dr. Reed arrived at Colon on February 7 and spent fifteen days in careful investigation of existing conditions. He was given every facility for thorough inspection by the officers in charge, and his report shows conditions quite as bad as those existing in our Spanish War camps, arising from practically the same causes,—interference with the details of the sanitary department on the part of members of the commission, red-tape, and petty economy,—which prevented Colonel Gorgas, the sanitary officer, from carrying out the precautions necessary for the prevention of yellow-fever and malaria until after several deaths had occurred and much illness prevailed. We quote some passages from Dr. Reed's report, and advise all nurses who may contemplate service in Panama to familiarize themselves with the conditions which they may expect to meet, unless under the new commission appointed by President Roosevelt early in April very radical changes are brought about in the sanitary conditions of the canal zone. Only nurses should enroll for this service who are willing to risk their lives in the cause. Speaking of the red-tape which had so obstructed the work of the sanitary officers Dr. Reed says:

"It is interesting to inquire into the working of this wonderful mechanism. Thus, if Major La Garde, superintendent of Ancon Hospital, makes a requisition for supplies, he must make it in due form, take it for approval to the chief sanitary officer, then to the Governor of the zone, then to the chief disbursing officer; whence it goes to the commission at Washington; then to Mr. Grunsky as committeeman; then back to the commission; then, if allowed, bids are advertised for;

awards are made; the requisition is filled under the supervision of a purchasing agent notoriously ignorant of the character and quality of medical and surgical supplies; the material is shipped to the Isthmus, consigned to the chief of the Bureau of Materials and Supplies, who notifies the disbursing officer, who notifies Colonel Gorgas, who in turn notifies Major La Garde, who applies to the quartermaster,—the boss of a corral,—for transportation, and so much of the stuff as in the judgment of, first, the Governor, next the chief disbursing officer, next the commission, next, and more particularly, Mr. Grunsky, ought to be allowed to the superintendent of Ancon Hospital finally arrives or does not arrive at its destination. This is no fanciful picture; it is exemplified in practically every ordinary requisition that goes forward. And what is true of Ancon Hospital is true at Colon, at Culebra, at Miraflores, and at all points along the line that require supplies of this description. It is true that in the presence of emergency it is not necessary to send clear to Washington, and certain purchases are permitted and authorized in the open market at Panama, but always, of course, at greatly increased prices.

"An instance in point occurred a few days before my departure from Ancon: A woman in the insane department was delivered of a child; her condition was such that she could not nurse her offspring; the nurse applied to Major La Garde for a rubber nipple and a nursing-bottle; he had none—the requisition of last September had not yet been filled; he made out a requisition, took it to Colonel Gorgas for indorsement, then to Mr. Tobey, chief of the Bureau of Materials and Supplies, for another indorsement, then to a clerk to have it copied and engrossed; then a messenger was permitted to go to a drug-store and buy a nursing bottle and nipple, which finally reached the infant two days after the necessity for their use had arisen. The articles ought to have cost not more than thirty cents, but counting the money value of the time of the nurse, of Major La Garde, of his clerical help, of Colonel Gorgas, of Mr. Tobey, of Mr. Tobey's clerks, of the messenger, the cost to the government of the United States was in the neighborhood of six dollars and seventy-five cents—all due to the penny-wise and pound-foolish policy of the commission, more especially of Mr. Grunsky."

Of the medical service he has much to say, a part of which we quote, as follows:

"The commission in every effort that it has made to secure service of any character on the Isthmus has tacitly acknowledged the unhealthfulness of the region by holding out as an inducement the fact that employés will be furnished free medical treatment, including the service of the hospitals. The fact that medical men in the zone would have much executive work to do, that they would have to deal with large bodies of workmen, and that their duties would require the exercise of trained judgment in a very broad sense, prompted Colonel Gorgas to advise that only relatively mature men be brought to the Isthmus in the capacity of physicians. He advised, furthermore, that the minimum salary to be paid to medical men in the zone be the same as the minimum

salary paid in the army for contract surgeons—namely, eighteen hundred dollars. This plan did not, however, commend itself to the commission, more especially to Mr. Grunsky, who, in the interest of alleged economy, conceived the brilliant scheme of establishing internships in the hospital of the zone, the incumbents to receive fifty dollars per month, the same salary that is paid to nurses. The verbal justification of the plan offered by Mr. Grunsky, and subsequently adopted by the commission, is that young men will thereby receive a preliminary training in tropical diseases, which is to be accepted by them as part pay for their services, after which—that is, after a year, if they so desire—they will be at liberty to return to the States. But Mr. Grunsky takes pains not to say that the incidental service to be rendered by these internes is to represent the bone and sinew of the medical service on the Isthmus, and likewise fails to make clear how he expects to establish a stable medical service if, after the expiration of a year, his internes are at liberty to return to the North, which they would doubtless do in the absence of inducements to remain on the Isthmus. And what if they should desire to return before the end of a year?

"This question brings us face to face with Mr. Grunsky's trap to get cheap medical service for the zone. Once on the Isthmus, these young men, finding themselves on the salaried basis of nurses with incidental expenses that cannot be evaded and that will eat up the last penny of their beggarly stipend, desiring to leave their humiliating positions, will find the door closed against egress. It is even to-day easy for an employé to get to the Isthmus, but it is already exceedingly difficult for him to get away from it. And what is true to-day will be more emphatically true in the future, a fact that the commission, more especially Mr. Grunsky, takes great care to leave in the background."

Dr. Reed's comments on the nursing department should be given careful consideration. He says:

"This report might be indefinitely amplified, but time will not permit. I feel it important, however, to allude to the fact that the policy which the commission, more especially Mr. Grunsky, has adopted with reference to furnishing cheap medical service to those who risk their lives in the zone has been adopted for the purpose of furnishing nurses for service in the sanitary department. The effort has been made under the subterfuge of establishing a training-school to be conducted at Ancon, to get nurses to go to the zone at about the same rate that is paid for pupil nurses in the training-schools of the United States. The same conditions, practically, are imposed on the nurses with reference to time service that is imposed on the internes, with the difference, however, that the period of enforced detention on the Isthmus under contract is placed at *three years instead of one*. This is not a place to take untrained nurses under any pretext, for nothing but fully developed talent in the various departments of activity should be sent to the Isthmus."

There are no war conditions to be considered in the service at Panama, and nurses who enroll for this work should be carefully selected

and well paid. Fifty dollars per month seems a paltry sum when one thinks of the terrible risk to life which is involved. If the government cannot, or will not, control the sanitary situation, at least let the men and women who will risk their lives in this work be liberally paid.

THE EMPLOYMENT-AGENCY LAW

IN the January JOURNAL we commented upon the manner in which the New York employment-agency law was being interpreted to include registries for trained nurses. In its original form the bill was obnoxious to nurses, but as there was an element of uncertainty in regard to its intention and some law to regulate the management of employment agencies for domestic servants was very sorely needed, it was thought best to wait until another year before taking definite action to have trained nurses placed with teachers in the exempt class. Action has been precipitated, however, by the introduction into the House of amendments to the employment-agency act which, as a whole, weaken the law as originally framed by the Woman's Municipal League, and which, as shown in an extract from *Charities*, found on another page, is accomplishing much in the way of reform. These amendments plainly and clearly include nurses' agencies with those for domestic servants, vaudeville performers, and others who shall be required to conform to certain conditions.

We give in another column an account of a mass-meeting held in New York City to formulate plans to coöperate with the Woman's Municipal League for the defeat of these amendments, which gives the situation. Miss Damer, in her official position as president of the New York Nurses' Association, has called upon members throughout the State to give their political aid in this work, and every effort is being made to have registered nurses placed in the exempt class with school-teachers.

The unreasonableness and injustice, to say nothing of the insult, of classing nurses registered by the Regents of the University of the State of New York with emigrants, domestic servants, and vaudeville performers would hardly seem to need comment but for the fact that in the estimation of the men who are working to amend the employment-agency law they seem all to belong in one and the same class—another instance of the fact that neither women's clubs nor politicians can be trusted to deal intelligently or justly with nursing interests and standards, and that it is only through close and strong organization and loyalty that nurses may hope to obtain recognition of their proper professional position from the public at large.

Miss Damer and Miss Delano attended the hearing at Albany on April 11, and introduced amendments placing registered nurses in the exempt class, and these amendments were accepted by the committee. If the amended bill passes at all, the nurses' amendment will be adopted, so we are told, but if the bill is defeated, the situation will be as it was before and special amendments will have to be introduced another year. It is most true that our work is only beginning.

THE PROGRESS OF STATE REGISTRATION

THE Pennsylvania bill for the State registration of nurses has been defeated through the influence of medical men who have private interests of a commercial character at stake.

The full report of the Pennsylvania campaign is found in the Official Department.

The Colorado bill for State registration of nurses has passed and is printed in the Official Department with an account of the political campaign, and the California bill will also be found in this issue. We reserve comment on these two bills until all the States have been heard from.

THE NEW YORK STATE MEETING

THE annual meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association held at Albany on April 18 was largely attended and was exceedingly harmonious in character. The secretary's report is found on another page.

An interesting feature of this meeting was the address given by Dr. Draper, the Commissioner of Education, whose subject was "The Education of Women." Dr. Draper spoke cordially and with great appreciation of the advance work upon educational lines being done by the New York State Nurses' Association, promising for himself and the officers of his department continued coöperation in the administration of the registration act upon such lines as the nursing fraternity of the State desire.

THE NEW ORGANIZATION IN MASSACHUSETTS

THE Massachusetts bill for State registration of nurses was withdrawn for the second time on March 21.

The meeting for the organization of the new society, to which reference has already been made in these pages, the inception of which came

from Dr. Worcester, of the Waltham Training-School, was held on March 31 at the Medical Library in Boston. The circular of the announcement of this meeting was a modification of the one which we previously printed in these pages, all suggestion of any system of registration being eliminated.

The names of a number of people conspicuous in educational and training-school work had been added to those already published, President Eliot, of Harvard College, heading the list, with Dr. Le Feuvre, of Simmons College, Dr. Richard Cabot, Miss Linda Richards, Dr. Cowles, Dr. Tuttle, Dr. Howard, and Miss P. L. Dolliver among those best known to our readers.

There were two sessions, one in the afternoon the other in the evening, which were largely attended, and the meeting was carried on principally by a group of physicians.

There were in the audience a number of the officers and leaders in the movement for State registration, and several of them were called upon by the temporary chairman to express their views in favor or against the organization of this new society.

Miss M. E. P. Davis and Miss M. M. Riddle spoke in opposition to such an organization, as being detrimental to the best professional progress of nurses. Miss P. L. Dolliver advocated the organization of such a society. Dr. Alfred Worcester occupied a seat in the rear of the hall, taking no part in the proceedings except to prompt the temporary chairman when he seemed to be getting off the track.

When the vote was taken for and against the organization of this society the great majority of those present did not vote, but the "ayes" had it, and the New England Society for the Education of the Nurse was organized, Dr. Richard Cabot, president, Dr. Grace Wolcott, treasurer, the secretary not being appointed, as the proper person for that office did not seem to be available at that time.

A committee of twenty was appointed to complete the organization of the society.

Forty-three nurses signed the membership roll, the majority being graduates of either the Waltham or Framingham Schools.

There was not a large representation of either hospital managers or physicians aside from the small group of people who had been instrumental in bringing about the formation of the society.

The object of this society, as we understand it, is to be purely educational.

Dr. Richard Cabot is well known to the nursing profession; he is a man who commands the respect of the great nursing body, although all of his ideas are not in accord with those which nurses have for their own

advancement. He claims to advocate State registration; he stands for the higher education of nurses; he disapproves, we are told, of using pupils in training as a means of revenue for the hospital, but he is a strong advocate of the Waltham method and he represents the influences which are believed to have defeated the Massachusetts bill for State registration. We know that some of our friends have joined this society because of their personal confidence in Dr. Cabot's loyalty to nursing interests.

There is a wonderful resemblance, from our point of view, between the organization of the New England Association for the Education of the Nurse and the early inception of the Royal British Nurses' Association. We cannot see the disastrous effect of the English organization upon the nursing interests in Great Britain and feel any degree of confidence in the results that may be looked for in the New England association, even under the leadership of Dr. Cabot, for whom we have profound respect. The defeat of the Massachusetts bill for State registration, which was a nurses' measure for nurses' advancement, came, at least to some extent, through the influence of the group of people who originated this new society. It cannot be called a nursing organization, nor can those who are leading it consistently profess to be in sympathy with State registration upon the lines desired by nurses, when they have been so recently instrumental in defeating the nurses' bill. It is the first organized opposition to the liberty of nurses that we have had in this country, and while we regret to differ from some of our friends who believe that great good can come from it, we adhere to the opinion that the best interests of the professional advancement of the great nursing body in New England cannot be developed from such a society. That there is need for improved methods of training no one denies, but we believe, in the light of the history of nursing, that nurses must work out these problems for themselves, with State registration the compelling force.

A CORRECTION

THE announcement was made in the April issue of the *JOURNAL* that the Governor of Maryland had appointed Miss Ross as the inspector of training-schools for the State. We were in error as to the source of Miss Ross's appointment. Miss Ross was not appointed by the Governor, but was requested by the Board of Nurse Examiners to visit the training-schools of the State and look into the methods in vogue, that the board might be better informed as to the character of the work being done in the schools.

Miss Ross was cordially received by the training-school authorities, and although her inspection was in a measure unofficial, the results were most satisfactory, as through her report the examiners have a clearer comprehension of the standards upon which they are to build.

We have been notified by the Northern Pacific Railroad Company that our figures quoted last month for the trip through the Yellowstone as thirty-five dollars were not correct, but that the amount is forty-nine dollars and fifty cents, which includes all expenses, railroad, stage, and hotels, from the time of leaving the main road at Livingston, through the Park, and return, for five and one-half days.

PAGES CLOSING EARLY

WE are closing our pages some days earlier than usual with the hope that the *JOURNAL* may be received before delegates and members start for Washington, and we publish the circular of instruction in regard to railroad transportation, etc., which may not have been received by letter by all delegates.

The June issue will be correspondingly late and will contain at least a partial report of the convention proceedings, which promise to be of an exceptionally interesting character.

IMPORTANT REPORTS

OUR Official Department should be read carefully. Space makes it impossible to comment on all the important events of the month.



THE RELATION OF VISITING NURSES TO PUBLIC PHILANTHROPIES

BY HARRIET M. JOHNSON
Hartly House, New York

THE interrelation of the different phases of philanthropic work has been recognized and used as a working basis only within comparatively recent years.

The value of this interrelation is by no means universally appreciated. There is still Lady Bountiful, who distributes her gifts with gracious unconcern; there is the man who measures his benevolence by the amount he gives, often also by the indiscrimination of the method, and there is the appalling body of men and women who have not yet begun to look at the educators for help in solving many of the questions regarding the dependency and inefficiency of applicants for charity and their low standards of life and work.

All these influences tend to isolate philanthropic effort, to dissociate temporary relief from the attempt to make conditions permanently better, and to place the individual's interests before those of society. Social workers in general do consider that whatever specialization may be necessary, a broader view of the field and a more intimate acquaintance with other methods and aims are essential if a proper balance between various branches is to be maintained.

It is for some such reason as this that the National Conference of Charities and Correction holds its annual meeting, calling together persons interested in all varieties of philanthropic work. Each department of public charity is represented by a committee, which meets in general assembly, where its work is discussed in its relation to other departments, and which also has its own particular session, giving opportunity to the delegates to take up special problems, to plan new methods, to dust off the cobwebs of routine, and get a clearer view of needs and possibilities of work.

Heretofore district nursing has not been represented by a committee, but has merely contributed a report or paper in the general discussion. This year it will take its place with other representatives, and though its share in the proceedings will be a modest one, its delegates will have the opportunity not only to compare the scope and methods of the different bodies of visiting nurses, but to relate at close range its activities to those of other agencies for social betterment.

District nursing means, primarily, care of the sick poor in their homes, and as a medium of relief pure and simple it has its place. If,

however, it meant nothing more, if with all the skill of hand, the technical knowledge, and the resourcefulness brought to bear by the nurse, she did not give her work the educational emphasis, if she did not appreciate conditions and their causes, she would fall far short of the highest possibilities.

A nurse particularly runs the risk of overestimating the individual's claims and needs because professionally she sinks herself in her patient to such an extent. His wants, his weakness, his dangers, are absorbing, and when he feels the strength of her skill he shifts the responsibility even of living on her shoulders, and she must act for him till she can help him to take up the burden for himself again.

It is true that the visiting nurse has so much variety in her day that her interests are divided, her calls are not equally serious, and her sense of humor relieves the depression, but still her work *per se* is so absorbing both to mind and body that it is sometimes difficult to see beyond it or to weave into it a bigger purpose than the immediate care of the sick body. A nurse has opportunities that come to no other friendly visitor. Her relations with the family are simple and natural. She comes because of definite need which she can definitely relieve.

In the case of the unworthy, "the rounders," they rarely feel towards her as they may towards a representative of other charitable agencies, that the amount she will give depends upon their show of need, and, on the other hand, the self-respecting poor will allow her to know and help because of the friendly relation. She learns as a friendly neighbor learns that small Mary is at home from school because her only frock is at the pawnshop, that the babies are in bed because the last shovel of coal has been burned, or that the family is being tided over a hard season by the little bit "put by" in the bank, or by insurance money saved from the undertaker's grasp after the death of the chief wage-earner.

So much for her coöperation with the societies for direct relief. She can learn the real needs and tell the possibilities of self-help without direct investigation, and because she is outside can perhaps be a more effective assistant.

Her association with other social agencies is even more important. She finds the child out of school because he is crippled, blind, or mentally defective, and growing up to be a burden, if not a menace, to the family and the community. Because her friendliness is generally unquestioned, she can put the parents in touch with the institution or individuals who are ready to give the needed opportunity, and can often remove the prejudice that would deprive the child of his right to be helped.

The amount of any person's usefulness is generally in direct proportion to his or her interest. To be informed upon the vital economic questions of the day is to have opinions, and to have and express opinions is to a certain extent to win listeners and adherents. The questions of child labor, of living and housing in the crowded districts, the problems confronting educators of the adjustment and modification of the public-school curriculum, the discussions on the prevention of disease and the lessening of crime, can hope for a solution only when public interest is aroused.

The nurse shares with other social workers the opportunity for coöperation in the direct work of remedying existing conditions by the enforcement of present laws, and in forming public opinion to demand better and more effective legislation. If she can give back to a child-laborer his right to a fair education, or, still further, an opportunity to fit himself for some real, self-respecting work, if, through her agency, his home is made more decent and sanitary, she has but gone on with the task she begun when she helped him up from serious illness to face life and its burdens. We have no right to confine our work to technical lines. We have no right to go into these families and give only our skill—to touch their lives and leave no trace except relief from pain or the healing of wounds.

The help that we can give along the direct lines of our own work is more self-evident. Hospitals and dispensaries represent gloom and death to many persons, partly through ignorance, and partly through the unfortunate and inexcusable attitude of the subordinate officials in many institutions towards the poor whom they claim to serve. The awe felt towards the door-boy, clerk, and orderly we can, unhappily, do little to overcome, since we also feel their superiority and are withered by their scorn unless we shine in the reflected glory of their gods; but we can demonstrate the value of hospital and dispensary care, not only in acute illness, but even more in cases of defective vision, defective hearing, deformities, and chronic disease—all incapacitating the patient for useful work, but being endured because the measures for relief are not understood.

Education of the patient and the family should go hand-in-hand with the nursing care. If the nurse can teach the mother to give the sick child fresh air, to keep the bed and the person clean, and to appreciate the value of regularity in feeding, she has effected something; but if she can win for the child in health an appreciation of his right to proper food and clothing, to activities, to work and play and sleep and sunshine, she has done more. Remedies for an actual ill are easier to remember than preventives for a possible one, even when it has come

so often that it may be numbered with the possibilities, or almost with the certainties.

In the spread of contagion and the treatment of infectious diseases, more especially of tuberculosis, the nurse can supplement the other agencies which are working so earnestly and well to educate the people.

Isolation is narrowing. We are helped out of routine and stimulated to rekindled interest by coöperation with others who are sharing our particular work. But as a body of specialists we need to come into contact with other phases of the social problem, to admit the conception that there may be better methods than our own of accomplishing a desired end, and to see the place that our work holds in the general scheme.

Such an opportunity is offered by the conference to be held in Portland, Ore., during the week of July 15 to 22. Railroad rates were given last month and will be printed again in a later issue.

**A NEW CRANFORD: BEING A MORE OR LESS TRUE
ACCOUNT OF AN EXPERIMENT**

**DEDICATED TO OUR DEAR J. B., WHO OF ALL OTHERS BEST
UNDERSTANDS WHAT PROMPTED ITS UNDERTAKING**

BY ISABEL McISAAC

Late Superintendent of the Illinois Training-School, Chicago

(Continued from page 426)

VI. WINTER IN THE COUNTRY

ONE of the most frequent questions asked us about living in the country is as to the loneliness and isolation in winter.

To persons who are dependent upon having many people about them and have no resources within themselves, winter in the country would be a terrible affliction, but when one is as busy as the proverbial bee and has a telephone, rural mail delivery, and a daily paper, besides two busy towns to look at, even if one is not in them, the days are very full and there is no time for loneliness.

The simple daily needs are much more difficult and require far more time and steps; the one item of water alone is a constant battle with frozen pumps and drains, and when the howling winter winds come raging across the frozen lake the fires will not stand any neglect, and

we are as devoted to our hot soapstones at bedtime as Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm was to her beloved pink parasol.

Tom has trudged into town daily to school, missing but two days, which we thought too severe for him, which has resulted in giving him a fine color and developed his poor, spindling legs and back into a good, sturdy pair which carry him vigorously through the deep snowdrifts.

We were much amused by a man in the neighborhood who made himself quite officious in announcing that we ought not to send Tom to school in such stormy weather, while his poor wife, who had two babies and another expected, was carrying all the water she used up a steep, icy hill in the same weather. It is the old story of the mote in a brother's eye.

The rural telephone is one of the most comforting things in winter, for no matter how long we are snowbound, we are in touch with the town and may learn whether the world has come to an end or not. Most of the country houses are on party lines, but we were too impatient of delay to endure such a service.

A friend of Euphemia's told us a laughable story about a country telephone which is worth repeating. They lived out several miles, and had a party-line telephone which afforded much entertainment to a good old grandfather on an adjoining farm, who had nothing else to do but listen to the neighbors' talk over the wires. One day when Miss — was expecting friends from town out for dinner she conceived the idea of telephoning to a woman up the road a mile or so to know if her visitors had passed, that she might have an idea when to put a chicken on to cook. The neighbor woman had been busy and could not tell whether they had passed or not, and while the two were talking grandfather's quavering voice piped in, "Put your chicken on, Emeline, they're a-comin'."

The town telegraph office is most obliging, taking our messages and letting us pay our bills when we happen to come to town, which is a contrast to the city ways, to which we are accustomed, requiring us to give our pedigree before they take our message by telephone. If we call them up early in the morning, a voice with the old, familiar, office-boy pertness says, "She ain't here," and when we ask when she will be there he replies, "Oh, after awhile," and we hear him wielding a broom and whistling "Mr. Dooley."

In February we had three weeks of weather which was a disgrace to the weather man and for which we find it hard to forgive him, even if March was beautiful from beginning to end. It snowed almost continuously, with such gales of wind that the roads were full of huge drifts. We were shut in for a fortnight, and "Billiam" distinguished

himself in the usual way by lying down in it and breaking the sleigh and his harness.

One awfully stormy day Euphemia waded through the drifts to town to get herself a new pair of rubber boots, and as she was returning across the tracks at the railway station she spied a familiar figure through the thick-falling snow which she couldn't believe was the Lady from Town until a more vigorous gust than usual disclosed a striped seersucker skirt which revealed her identity. They arrived an hour later at Cranford breathless and wet to the waist from the drifts. The Lady from Town left home with a bad cold, which her family predicted would at once become galloping pneumonia, but, on the contrary, she speedily recovered.

The fourth day after, our visitor said she must go back, so we telephoned the railway office, and they told us the ten-o'clock train would be in at noon, and as the snow had not ceased during the four days we made elaborate preparations to get the Lady from Town down to the station. We put her city rubbers into her bag and got her into overshoes and knit leggins; we then put on a pair of Euphemia's knicker-bockers, into which we stuffed her petticoats, and pinned her dress skirt up around her waist. As Euphemia is tall and of considerable breadth and the Lady from Town is very small and slight, the voluminous knickers, full of petticoat, made her look like a diminutive Turk from the Midway.

About four o'clock Euphemia returned, saying the train was delayed another two hours, and she had left our visitor comfortably in the station while she came back with the clothes; but a half-hour later I heard shrieks of laughter and looked out to see the Lady from Town hanging upon Euphemia's shoulder like the returning Prodigal Son. It transpired that no sooner was Euphemia out of sight than the wretch of a station-man came out and posted on his bulletin, "Nine hours late," and the Lady from Town promptly went out and hailed a colored man coming our way, who brought her to our corner, where she got out and floundered through the pear orchard and up the hill to us rejoicing. She spent another forty-eight hours with us, and we all decided that there were ample compensations for even February blizzards. When friends venture out to us in such weather we know they really wish to come and are not paying duty visits.

Whatever discomforts the cold gave us were soon over. Spring has arrived far ahead of schedule time, setting everybody into a lively gait to get ready for it, the soft air and warm rain have done marvellous things in a few days, the birds have grand opera in the ravines from daylight till dark, there is the characteristic spring odor of burning

leaves and grass, the huge boats have sailed away out of the harbor like monstrous butterflies coming to life, and on every hand we have the eternal evidences of the resurrection.

(To be continued.)

THE HOURLY NURSE

BY ISABELLE R. HALL

Graduate New England Hospital, Boston

THE hourly nurse has for some time been a feature of the nursing profession in other cities, but it is only lately that it has been possible to obtain her valuable services in Boston.

The trained nurse has become an absolute necessity in cases of all kinds and in families of all degrees, from the highest to the lowest. Among the poor the district nurse comes in by the day or hour, as the need may be, and gives the care necessary to make the sufferer comfortable. Until recently there has been no one to render similar service in the families of the well-to-do. The ordinary trained nurse is usually engaged by the week, and rarely cares to go to a case for a shorter time, because she must withdraw her name from the registry, go back to the end of the list, and risk losing a long engagement.

The hourly nurse who has had the same training, having graduated from a hospital in good standing, holds herself ready to answer calls at all times for one, two, three, or twenty-four hours, as the case demands.

She assists physicians at minor operations, remaining with the patient while recovering from ether, and, if needed, stays over night. Then she goes each day to change the dressings and carry out the doctor's orders as far as she can, making it easy for the family to care for the patient during the remainder of the day.

It often happens that no competent person is available to relieve the regular nurse at a case for the hours for rest and exercise to which she is entitled and without which she cannot keep the perfect health needed in caring for the sick. Arrangements can be made with the hourly nurse to come at a stated time each day and take charge of the patient during the absence of the nurse. Thus the family can feel sure that the patient is losing nothing by being left to unskilful hands, while the expense is trifling compared with that of having a second nurse. Again, in these days of apartment-houses there are many homes where it is inconvenient, if not impossible, to have a nurse staying in the house.

The hourly nurse fills the same place in such cases that the district nurse does in poor families. She comes for the necessary time, planning to meet the physician when he makes his visit, executes his orders herself, or instructs some member of the family to do so intelligently, and thus enables the patient to have, at little expense, all necessary care, if not all the luxury of a trained nurse in constant attendance.

Often a young mother wishes to go out to dinner or for the evening, but she cannot do so comfortably, leaving her baby to the care of the ordinary maid. With a competent trained nurse in the house for the hours while she is absent, the mother can enjoy her outing with an easy mind, knowing her baby is in safe hands.

There are many aged persons who are too feeble to take entire care of themselves. They do not need a trained nurse, or even an attendant, all the time, but the assistance that a competent person could give them in an hour or two each day would add greatly to their comfort, and many times be invaluable. Here again the hourly nurse proves her worth.

Multitudes of cases might be cited where such work is needed, as among people living in hotels and lodging-houses, students in dormitories, travellers taken ill while staying in the city for a few days, etc., etc.

The trained nurse has been educated to be of real value to her patients, and is ready and willing to turn her hand to anything that adds to their ease and comfort. When it is understood in every community that there are nurses willing to go out by the hour or day as well as by the week or month there will be new avenues of usefulness opened for them in every direction.

STERILIZING IN A PRIVATE HOUSE

(WITH ONE NEW DEVICE)

BY RUTH BREWSTER SHERMAN

Graduate of the Johns Hopkins School for Nurses

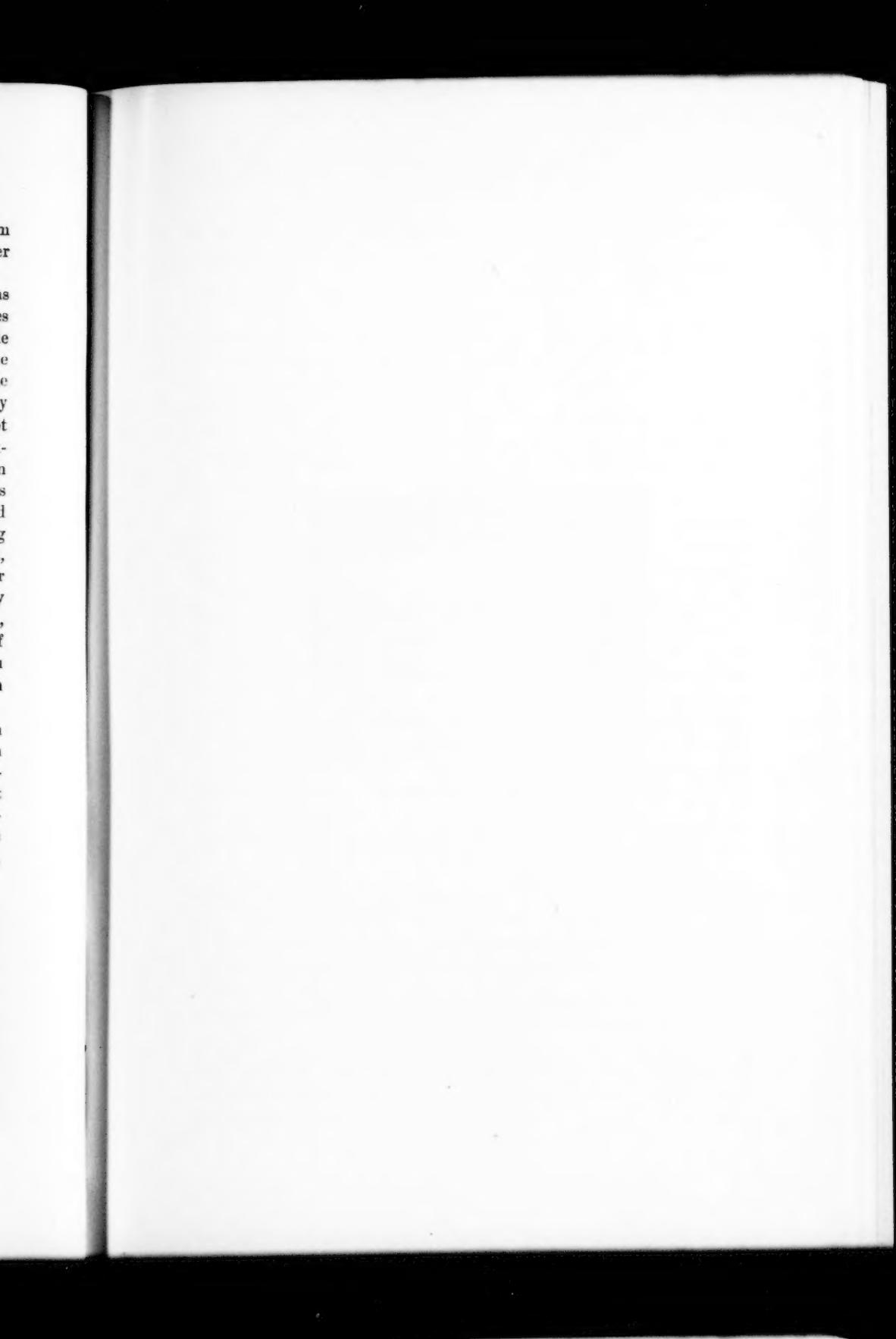
ONE of the first puzzles which confronts a newly graduated nurse is the proper sterilizing of dressings and supplies in a private house. Most of us remember with what sinking hearts we viewed the result of our first attempt—bundles so soaked as to be useless without hours of drying, or so scorched and burned that we were ashamed to offer them to the doctor. Indeed, from questions sometimes heard, some nurses of

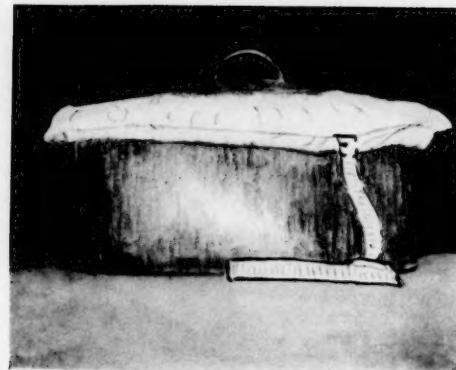
several years' experience seem not yet to have entirely solved the problem to their own satisfaction, and it is to help such that I venture to offer a few suggestions.

Sterilization by dry heat is never as thorough nor as satisfactory as by steam; but there are times, as all surgical and obstetrical nurses know, when we are called suddenly to a house and find it impossible to leave the patient long enough, or when the doctor will not postpone his work long enough, to arrange any steaming apparatus. Then the oven of the cookstove is the only resource; but do not trust to merely putting the dressings in the oven and leaving them until they are hot or until the wrappers are singed, for it is quite possible for a solid package like sheets or towels to be on the outside too hot to handle, and on the inside still cold. The only way which is even fairly satisfactory is to line the oven completely with at least twenty layers of newspaper and spread over the dressings as many or more, having a slow fire and leaving the oven-door partly open. Newspapers are poor conductors of heat, and allow the bundles to heat gradually enough, so that when the outer newspapers are pretty thoroughly burned the supplies are as uniformly hot as they can be made without scorching the wrappers. Even then, and even if the cook has kept an eye on them for you, you are lucky if there are no burned packages, especially as in these emergencies you have probably done up the dressings in towels from the family linen closet!

In using steam one has choice of several devices. Occasionally in a house one finds a "steam cooker," and this is no makeshift—it is an ideal sterilizer with points of advantage even over those we use in hospitals, for the tiers of perforated bottoms prevent crowding of the lowest bundles or undue pressure anywhere, and there is no danger of overturning powders, ointments, or liquids, while a gallon of water does the whole work. But nearly always the ordinary washboiler does yeoman service.

In the JOURNAL for March, 1904, page 464, there appeared an extract from the *Medical News*, describing the use of a boiler as a sterilizer. The author directs us to punch holes in the flange of the lid, pack our dressings in the lid, and lace them down with a network of strings running through the holes in the flange; after steaming we are told to cut the strings, leave the bundles in place, and use the lid "standing bottom upward" as a sterile tray. Has any nurse tried this? I have not, but with all due respect to the originator of the method, I tremble to think what would happen if any of the strings, strained by the weight of the dressings, were cut through by the sharp edges of the holes in the flange, or of the damp state of bundles left packed in the lid, while





BOILER WITH HAMMOCK ADJUSTED

no boiler-top which I have ever seen would stay in position to use as a tray because of its sloping sides and the handle at the apex!

The requirements are very simple: something to act as a second bottom in the boiler, and something to support this bottom above the water. Two inverted flower-pots, discarded flatirons, half bricks, or blocks of wood make good supports; and for the shelf or second bottom, three or four strips of shingle or kindling-wood, the fewer the better, so long as they hold the bundles of dressings securely. A visit to the basement will find you these things or good substitutes. I once used the broken "apron" of the range oven and found it excellent. It is to be remembered that the more open this bottom is, the less surface will be offered for condensation of steam, and the lower bundles will be accordingly drier.

Another way is to pin a towel to the handles of the boiler and pack the dressings in the towel. While more quickly arranged than the above ways, this endangers snapping of the pins and sagging of the towel into the water, while if the towel is made of very stout material it accumulates the steam and wets the lower bundles. It was to improve on this that I made the small device which I now always carry and, because of its usefulness, can recommend to any nurse who does much surgical or obstetrical work. From a double layer of cheesecloth I cut an oval four feet long and two feet wide at its widest part; this is hemmed all around, and through the hem is run a two-yard piece of webbing one inch wide and having a buckle at one end. The hammock is hung inside the boiler, the hem turned over the boiler edge all around, passing well over the handles, the strap then drawn tight below the handles and buckled, preventing slipping of any part. A hammock of this size holds five or six good-sized bundles, the materials cost twenty-six cents, it takes but a few minutes to make, small space to carry about, and but a moment to adjust for use, while, as the thin cheesecloth offers no resistance to the steam, there is no condensation; my dressings are never wet and are ready for use as soon as cool. I feel sure that any nurse who makes herself one will feel well repaid by the result.

When necessary quickly to provide sterile dressings for minor surgical work, towels, handkerchiefs, and pads can be easily and effectually sterilized by being ironed with a very hot iron. Of course, the nurse must do it herself to prevent the "clean" surfaces from being handled or fingered. It is also well to remember that the gauze and absorbent cotton bought at drug-stores in the original small sealed boxes is already steam-sterilized after being packed and sealed, so that if opened and extracted by skilful hands it can be used in an emergency without more preparation.

Needing, on one occasion, to provide several quarts of salt solution in a country house where I had neither filter-paper nor Florentine flasks, I strained the solution through absorbent cotton into lithia-water bottles and then broke several bottles by trying to boil their contents in them, as we do with the flasks. Finally I set the bottles of solution into a foottub of water, having the water as high outside the bottles as the solution inside; this was then boiled vigorously for several hours. The solution itself did not at any time boil, but the doctor inspected the arrangement and was satisfied with the result. Probably other private nurses have better ways of doing this, and will be willing to describe their methods for the general good, that the JOURNAL may become the greatest help to private workers everywhere, and fulfil that excellent motto of a well-known monthly magazine, "From every man according to his ability; to every man according to his needs."

"ONE TIME, ONE TROUBLE"

BY F. RAVEN KING

Graduate City Hospital, Boston

"SHAVER'S ALLEY" was one of the darkest, dirtiest, dingiest alleys of the North End, with a long, narrow entrance. Away up in the remotest corner of it, tucked away behind three other houses, was a low wooden house consisting of four tenements. Two large, square, flat stones served as steps to the entrance, and on the day the doctor first went there the door was swinging in very feeble fashion on one hinge. It seemed so particularly feeble that he did not dare to rap upon it, but stood at the entrance and called into space, "Is the doctor wanted here?"

There was a sound of another door being opened from the darkness within, and an apparition like a feather-bed tied in the middle made its appearance. On the top of the feather-bed was a head which resembled a mop as nearly as anything could. The hair was uncombed, and the face beneath it looked as if it did not very often come into contact with water. Yet she (for it was a woman) had a great, fat smile of welcome as she pointed into the darkness, saying, "Tony dreadful sick."

The doctor groped his way past an ice-chest in the hall, and after feeling carefully where he thought the door might be, he finally found a handle, which he turned and went in, followed by the nurse, the feather-bed lady, and several children of various ages.

The door led to the kitchen. Beyond the kitchen was a room which

presented a unique appearance. Two large bedsteads occupied one-half of it, with just space enough to spare for one to squeeze oneself between them; a cradle, in which was a baby all rolled up in yards of cloth, was at the foot of one of the beds, and a cot was pushed against the wall on the other side of the room, with a table at the foot of that, underneath which was a box with a monkey in it. There were three other children in the room besides Tony, the baby, and his mother and the feather-bed lady, with her young family.

One glance at Tony showed his "dreadful sickness" to be measles. No sooner did the feather-bed lady get it into her head that it was "catching" than she cleared out, shoving her children in front of her. Tony's mother, however, being of a practical turn of mind and saver of labor, remarked: "Me no care; all de chillen sick one time, one trouble." Reasoning with her in the endeavor to persuade her that some of the children might escape was to no purpose; she had "one time, one trouble" in her head, and there it remained; and it finally ended in "one time, one trouble," as each day the "doctor lady" called another child was down, until all were sick.

The family took their misfortune very cheerfully. In fact, their mother would say in a tone of voice as though she were announcing a gratifying event, "Angelina got de measles to-day," or, "Patsy got dem." One could not venture an expression of sympathy, as the least hint of such a thing was met with "Me no care; one time, one trouble."

One morning, however, Tony senior met the "doctor lady" with woe pictured in every feature of his face. It seemed to her that nothing short of a death in the family could have caused him to look as he did, and she was about to ask if such were the case, when he grasped her by the arm. "Come and see de monk. He too muchy sick." In vain she protested that she must see the children first. With a wild look of anxiety on his face, he gesticulated and jabbered: "No! No! De monk too muchy sick. Chillen no cost me notin'. De monk, he cost me thirty dollar."

"De monk" certainly presented a forlorn appearance. Crouched in one corner of his cage, which was then upon the kitchen table, with his head buried in his hands and his eyes running water, he looked a miserable specimen of his race. The "doctor lady," who had made up her mind pretty thoroughly that she would have to do some lively guessing, forgot to be surprised in the delight of finding that she knew what the trouble was, for "de monk" was covered with measles.

The discovery was appalling to Tony senior. He wept and wrung his hands. "Thirty dollar! Thirty dollar!" he ejaculated. The children? In his grief he would have parted with them all if the sacrifice

would have benefited "de monk." They had cost him "notin'"; but "de monk? Thirty dollar!" Even practical Mrs. Tony forgot her "one time, one trouble." This was too much trouble. To her this was worse than death. Not only was he a "thirty-dollar" monk, but he went out with the organ and got the pennies. The case was an important one. The "doctor lady's" treatment, however, was simple. She merely covered his cage with one of Mrs. Tony's skirts and prescribed plenty of milk and water.

For two or three days Tony sat on the stone steps the picture of misery. His parting question daily was, "You come an' see de monk to-morrow?" The baby was very, very ill, but, poor little thing, he belonged to the "no-cost-me-notin'" class and did not count for much.

Shaver's Alley is a thing of the past. "De monk" and his family have moved to other quarters. But the "doctor lady" never passes the place where Shaver's Alley used to be without thinking of the "thirty-dollar monk" and the valueless children.

ELECTRICITY AS A REMEDIAL AGENT IN NERVOUS DISEASES

By ALICE LUCAS

Graduate Clifton Springs Sanitarium

MORE and more as the prejudice against the internal administration of drugs has come into vogue have nerve specialists and doctors in general substituted other methods as remedial agents in nervous diseases. The fact that many cases of nervous trouble may be due to the taking of drugs, or through loss of weakened bodily or mental force acquire the habit, has made wideawake thinkers look for some natural, rational, and positive methods of cure. Among the systems of therapeutics based entirely upon drugless methods may be mentioned mechanical and hand massage, suggestive therapeutics, electro-therapeutics, vibration, hydrotherapy, hot air, X-ray, violet or ultra-violet rays, electric-light baths, thermal baths, static, Galvanic, and Faradic electricity. Of all these probably none are so popular or effective as the electric treatments, because of the variety of ways in which they may be administered. Much still remains to be learned in order to tell definitely what electricity really is; yet we know that it is a natural force that has always existed, found in the atmosphere surrounding us, within our own bodies in greater or less degree, and generated in every motion and

every chemical process, producing heat, light, concussion, and other chemical changes.

That patients suffering from nervous affections are peculiarly sensitive to electricity is generally conceded, and in treating such care should be taken to select the treatment least irritating and most adapted to their individual needs. As the object is to soothe nerve activity rather than to excite, in all cases the patient's general condition, temperament, etc., should be considered. As each one is "a law unto himself" and one patient can bear an amount of treatment that another cannot, a safe rule seems to be to begin with a very mild current and gradually increase as the case requires.

To speak briefly of some of the methods of electrical treatment in nervous diseases, we may glance first at the X-ray, which has long been used in general medical practice to demonstrate displacement and abnormal condition of organs, detection of fracture, dislocations, and foreign bodies, in treating cancer and lupus, and in nervous conditions to determine whether the displacement of any organ was the cause of nerve-pressure. The electric-light baths have proven of great benefit to those persons where elimination through the skin is desired or who are unable to stand the exhaustion of a Turkish bath or inhalation of overheated air or vapor. In nearly every neurasthenic the skin is in a dry, rough condition, the bowels constipated, urine scanty, sleep impaired. One of the first and most important things, then, is to secure a thorough elimination of effete matter through the pores of the skin, as an adjunct to treatment for bowel and urinary activity. Very rarely is it found that a patient cannot endure this treatment. In these baths the chemical action of the ray is used instead of the electric current. The rays are concentrated and reflected upon the body until every cell is bathed in light, penetrating the deepest tissues and stimulating the vital forces. The red light produces heat and the violet controls growth and life of cell-tissue, stimulating the sluggish cells, promoting circulation. In this way blood is brought back to exhausted nerve-centres, restoring natural force and strength. Perspiration becomes profuse after a few minutes, yet the after effect of the bath is one of extreme exhilaration. The method of giving the bath is very simple. The apparatus consists of a cabinet lined with mirrors and studded with incandescent electric lights. The patient sits upon a chair in the centre, and the cabinet is closed, completely covering the body, except the head. Before entering the bath, pulse, temperature, and respiration are taken, and the patient is allowed to drink plenty of cool (not cold) water. While in the bath cool cloths or ice-cap to head, pulse at temple watched carefully, and temperature taken just before coming out. Length of time for bath,

usually five to eight minutes. It is followed by a spray bath, temperature about 100° F., and an alcohol rub. In some cases also a gentle massage.

Thermal baths, in which the water is charged with electricity, are used more frequently in rheumatism, gout, and for sluggish portal circulation, but with a mild current are considered excellent for some forms of nervous disorder as a general tonic.

Static or frictional electricity varies from other forms in that it has higher tension or pressure, power to pass through resisting substances, as air, making a spark of light, and has no chemical action. Used by most physicians as a general nerve-tonic, and when given with breeze (current with sparks) it acts as a nerve-sedative. Galvanism, the continuous current, is used largely in neuralgia, to reduce size of tumors, to relieve pain, develop muscles, stimulate absorption, and excite or soothe nerves, as the case requires. When a strong, uninterrupted current is applied to the body it produces at the point of contact severe burning pain, redness, and finally, under the negative pole, vesication. These phenomena are the result of electrolytic changes induced by the current. Muscular contraction results only during the opening and closing of the circuit. It is of great value in paralysis where the exciting cause has ceased to act and the damage done is not irreparable, but in hemiplegia following apoplexy it should not be applied until all evidences of cerebral irritation have subsided. In paralysis from lesions of the peripheral nerves, such as neuritis, unless the damage done is great, much may be hoped from the application of galvanism.

Faradism is an induced, broken, and alternating current, running first in one direction and then in another. It practically does not produce chemical action, but produces tonic muscular contraction as long as the current is continued. It causes a tingling sensation followed by numbness. Its use is indicated in liver troubles, constipation, insomnia; where tonic influence is required, as in neurasthenia, hysteria, myelitis, and various sclerotic affections of the spinal cord; where contraction and stimulation of muscular growth is required, and where the circulation needs stimulating, increasing the flow of blood.

Of the above treatments perhaps the application of the last two mentioned will be the ones most frequently used by the nurse. Many a sleepless night may be avoided and the general welfare and comfort of the patient augmented by an intelligent use of the battery. Having a good general knowledge of the anatomy and physiology of the human body and the principles of electricity in general, bear in mind the object you wish to obtain, also that

- (a) The negative pole increases nerve excitability;
- (b) The positive pole diminishes nerve excitability.

A few landmarks are:

A general treatment should last twenty to thirty minutes, not longer, and consists of an application to feet and legs, hands and arms, chest, abdomen, and back.

A local treatment should last ten to fifteen minutes, according to the part treated.

Begin with milder current and gradually increase. Always have the sponges *wet* in *hot* water, and do not let them become cold and clammy. If the foot-plate is used, cover with a wet, warm cloth to avoid giving the patient an unpleasant shock from direct contact with the metal. As in other treatments, avoid exposure of patient. Give a brisk rub to parts after application.

To instruct nurses in the art of applying electricity is not the object of this article, but that it may assist some nurse in the relief of her patient, when such treatment has been ordered by the physician, I will give as an example two of the most common forms of local treatment—namely, for constipation and insomnia.

For constipation, using the Faradic battery:

Place patient in recumbent position with limbs flexed. Keep covered. Have battery and appliances ready. Place foot electrode attached to a positive pole and covered with *warm, wet* cloth at base of spine; with the negative electrode (sponge) wet in hot water, begin upon abdomen, in the hypogastric region, near right iliac fossa. Move the sponge *slowly*, with a sufficiently strong current to contract the muscles, up and across, then down and across, the colon. Where bowel action is desired at once, do not use foot-plate, but attach rectal electrode to positive pole, warm, grease, and insert in rectum. Treat ten minutes if for local treatment. For chronic constipation repeat daily for three to four weeks. When massage is combined with it much shorter time is necessary to procure desired results.

For insomnia, using Faradic battery:

Place patient on face, being covered warmly. Place negative electrode in hand and apply positive over entire length of spine—*i.e.*, over nerve-centres each side of spine, and especially over those controlling blood supply to head, the object being to draw blood from head and soothe nerve irritability.

RHEUMATISM.—Dr. G. Morton Illman, in an article in *American Medicine*, believes that rheumatism is closely associated with an abnormal condition of the gastro-intestinal tract. He therefore holds that the treatment of the condition should not be reduced purely and simply to the administration of salicylates.

SUMMER SESSION OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY

THE following extracts are from the "Summer School Commencement of Columbia University" for the present summer. Of the many courses given for general students, three are of special importance to nurses—those on chemistry, domestic science, and physical education, a synopsis of which courses we print below. The course "Chemistry *s13a*" is especially instructive to nurses interested in artificial feeding of infants, "Domestic Science *s14b*" to those studying the questions of household foods and supplies, while the work in "Physical Education" must appeal to all.

Any nurse who could arrange to attend the Summer School this July and August would be well repaid for her time and expense by the freshening of her general professional knowledge and the opening of new avenues of thought and study.

**COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK—
SUMMER SCHOOL ANNOUNCEMENT**

The sixth Summer Session of Columbia University will open on Thursday, July 6, 1905, and continue until Thursday, August 17, inclusive.

Each course will consist of a minimum of thirty lectures or other exercises, or their equivalent in laboratory or field work.

COST.

1— <i>Registration fee</i>	\$5.00
2— <i>Tuition fee</i> (for one, two, or three courses)	30.00

It is believed that the total expense involved in attendance upon the Summer Session, including tuition fee, but excluding railroad fare, may readily be kept below eighty-five dollars. In no event need it exceed one hundred dollars.

BOARD AND LODGING.

Whittier Hall, a University residence located at 1230 Amsterdam Avenue, between One-Hundred-and-Twentieth and One-Hundred-and-Twenty-first Streets, will be open for the accommodation of the students of the Summer Session.

A special rate of fifty dollars is made for the students of the Summer Session, from dinner on Wednesday, July 5, to breakfast on Friday, August 18, inclusive. This rate is payable in advance and includes room, board, and laundry (one dozen plain pieces per week).

CHEMISTRY.

sF—Chemistry of nutrition. Five hours lectures and collateral reading. Dr. SHERMAN.

1.30, Room 511, Havemeyer.

This course requires a knowledge of elementary organic chemistry and deals mainly with the functions of the proteids, fats, and carbohydrates in nutrition and the analytical and experimental methods by which the quantitative composition and nutritive values of foods are determined. It includes a critical study of the methods and results of recent investigations in food chemistry and human nutrition.

This course may be taken with **s13a**, with **s20**, or any of the courses in domestic science given at Teachers College.

s13a—Proximate organic and sanitary analysis. Conferences and laboratory work, fifteen to thirty hours a week. Dr. SHERMAN.

2.30, Room 509, Havemeyer.

The work in this course may be selected, according to the time and needs of the student, from among the following subjects: the quantitative analysis of foods and the physiological products; artificial digestion experiments; the preparation and analysis of modified milk; the determination of heat of combustion by the bomb calorimeter; any of the organic or sanitary analyses included in Course 13 (see Announcement of the Division of Chemistry).

Public lecture, August 8—Dr. SHERMAN.

Milk: production, preservation, and properties. (Illustrated.)

DOMESTIC SCIENCE

s12b—Food production and manufacture. Lectures, reading, and excursions. Professor VULTE.

9.30, Room 401, Teachers College.

A course describing the treatment that crude foods undergo before they reach the consumer, including methods of refining, sterilizing, etc., the manufacturing processes used in producing the better-known types of prepared, predigested, and substituted foods. Discussion of the economic value of the various products. During the session of 1905 the following topics will be treated: milk and its products, cream, butter, cheese, etc., butterine and oleomargarine, eggs and egg powders, meats and fish, both fresh and preserved, tea, coffee, cocoa, and chocolate, baking powders.

Continued from the Summer Session of 1904. Students who elect it may complete the first half in the Summer Session of 1906.

s14b—Household chemistry. Lectures, reading, and laboratory work. Professor VULTE.

10.30–12.20, Room 401, Teachers College.

A systematic course of instruction on the more important foods, their composition, and the changes which take place during the processes of cookery. Discussion of cooking processes and comparison of results, with the view of choosing the best methods, special attention being given to loss of nutritive value.

Special topics for 1905: bread, cereals, milk, butter, cheese, fats, tea, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, and baking powders. Testing of soaps, detergents, and bleaches, with special reference to their utility. Composition of cooking utensils, cause and prevention of corrosion due to food or improper care. Simple tests for common adulterants and preservatives.

Students who have had the equivalent of this course will be given the opportunity to pursue advanced studies in the chemistry of foods and stimulants in the laboratory.

Laboratory fee, five dollars.

Continued from the Summer Session of 1904. Students who elect it may complete the first half in the Summer Session of 1906.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

s3—Personal hygiene and first aid to the injured. Lectures and practical work. Professor MEYLAN.

9.30, Thompson Building.

This course considers personal health as a problem in vital economics; the human body as an organic machine and the aim of personal hygiene to be the provision of the most efficient body mechanism for the life-needs of the individual. The topics include the argument for the careful study of health and hygiene; ideals of health influencing different peoples; structure and functions of the human body; changes in the organism due to evolution and civilization and the health problems arising from these changes; conditions necessary to the perfect state of the body and the activity of the various functions; causes of weakness, injury, degeneration, and disease; improvement of health and prevention of disease by hygienic means; methods of first aid to the injured.

s10—Applied anatomy and physiology. Lectures, demonstrations, and quizzes. Dr. SKARSTROM.

8.30, Thompson Building.

This course is intended for beginners and those who have not had the advantages of a normal school of physical training. The subjects of anatomy and physiology will be treated from the standpoint of physical education. The course will deal with the structure and functions of the tissues and organs in the human body; mechanism of movement; influence of motor activity on the various organs and functions of the body.

513—Anthropometry, diagnosis, and prescription of corrective exercises. Lectures and practical work. Professor MEYLAN.

8.30, Thompson Building.

This course deals with the practical methods of studying the human organism; of determining its conditions and needs, and of applying the various measures indicated for normal development, improvement of health and strength, correction of deformities, prevention and cure of certain forms of disease. The course includes the following: recording of personal and family history; measuring and testing the body; observation of organic conditions and physical signs; theory and tabulation of statistics; use of graphic methods for representing bodily conditions and changes; individual prescription of exercise and hygienic regimen, corrective exercise for common deformities, such as round shoulders and spinal curvature; adaptation of movements for functional disorders and special nervous conditions. There will be practical work for all students.

SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORKERS
MAINTAINED BY SIMMONS COLLEGE AND HARVARD
UNIVERSITY

TOPICS INCLUDED IN THE COURSE OF STUDY

AIM OF SOCIAL SERVICE.—Right conceptions of social duty—The interdependence of men—The worker—Preparation and purpose. *Leading principles underlying all social effort:* Investigation the basis of constructive work—Knowledge of standards of living, of neighborhood needs and resources—Individual treatment of individuals—The family and ties of kinship—Effect on neighbors and the community—Conference, and coöperation in a plan—Economy of adequate relief—Recording of experience.

IMPROVEMENT OF GENERAL CONDITIONS OF LIVING.—*Community action:* Sanitary measures—Housing legislation—Recreation—Hygiene of occupation—Protection of children from premature work—Limitations of legislation. *Voluntary action:* Private experiment looking to government action—Coöperative associations—Improved housing—Industrial betterment.

NEIGHBORHOOD IMPROVEMENT IN CITY AND COUNTRY.—Organization of local responsibility—Social work of the local church—Settlements and neighborhood guilds—Coöperation with local public administration—Higher standards of home life and friendly acquaintance—Physical, industrial, and domestic training.

SCOPE OF CHARITY.—Motives and methods—Causes of dependency—Public aid and private charity—The church and the needy—Organization of charity.

THE NEEDY FAMILY.—Development of right habits and individuality—Family budgets—Personal service, and its training—The place of material aid in adequate relief—Sources of relief—Employment—Provident agencies—Loans—Special types of families. *Families in which there is sickness:* Use of dispensaries, hospitals, and convalescent homes—Instructive visiting nursing. *Children at home:* Day nurseries—Country outings—The schools and truancy—The teacher and the home—Child study—Ungraded classes and schools.

PERSONS OUT OF THEIR OWN FAMILIES.—*Children:* Law and practice touching separation of families—Use of children's institutions—Important technicalities of their management—Placing-out free and at board. *Almshouses:* Volunteer work for inmates. *Private homes for adults.* *Homeless:* Shelters—Transportation. *The insane:* Treatment and after-care. *Defectives:* Education and custody.

THE CRIMINAL.—Early tendencies towards crime—Principles underlying treatment of offenders—Probation, reformation, and indeterminate sentence, parole, after-care.

Financial management of agencies and institutions—Reports—Use of statistics—Institutional life and administration—Architecture of institutions—Dietaries—Emergency relief in disasters—Relations of government, national, State, and city, to charity and correctional and social work—Immigration—The merit system—Supervision by public and private agencies—Social workers and the labor question—Social aspects of democracy—The educational movement in charity, correction, and social service.



SUPPORT THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.—“These facts show why it is the doctor's duty to the State to support the Medical Examining Boards, to work to have honest men appointed upon them, and not to be too censorious of their shortcomings. We, who have not served on these boards, know little of the worry, the work, and the weariness entailed by honest service in them. The man who unreasonably or unjustly decries the system and its exponents is doing an economic wrong similar to that of those few honorable but short-sighted doctors, who for years played into the hands of the profession's enemies by opposing State control of medical licensure. The manner in which State laws compelled low-grade medical colleges to adopt entrance examinations, lengthen terms, and exact efficient final examinations has fully justified the prophecies of the advocates of State control.”—JOHN B. ROBERTS, Philadelphia.

[Dr. Roberts's advice applies with equal force to the Nurse Examiners.—Ed.]

BOOK REVIEWS

IN CHARGE OF
M. E. CAMERON



THE NEW YORK PUBLIC SCHOOL: BEING A HISTORY OF FREE EDUCATION IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK. By A. Emerson Palmer, M.A. Macmillan Co.

We are constantly forgetting that this America of ours is but an infant when compared with other countries, and this is especially the case in New York City, where the weather-beaten stone, the narrow streets, the constant tearing down of what appear to be quite decently venerable buildings, all tend to delude us into the belief that the city is every bit as old as London or Paris. So this story of the "New York Public School" gives us quite a shock, introducing, as it does, the centenary of the inauguration of the movement for free public schools, February 19, 1905.

The author says that from a literary standpoint the book "makes no claim upon the reader," perhaps not, but with the exception of most exhaustive and exhausting tables of expenditures and values, the book is full of interest from cover to cover, is intensely interesting at times, and is constantly giving glimpses of the city in the different stages of its growth and development that lead us into all sorts of pleasant by-paths. The story goes back a bit to the arrival of the first schoolmaster, one Adam Roelantsen, who landed on Manhattan Island in 1633 and became a salaried official of the West India Company. His school was free, but it did not prosper. We are told that he received but one hundred and forty-four dollars per annum, and "there is reason to believe that this pioneer in the army of school-teachers in Manhattan Island took in washing to increase his income. He was a man of quarrelsome disposition, and during his somewhat checkered career in New Amsterdam was the plaintiff or defendant in numerous lawsuits. In 1646 he was sentenced by the court to be flogged and banished forever out of the country, but this sentence was not carried out on account of his four motherless children." This reads very like the dream of a naughty schoolboy thirsting for vengeance.

The beginning, establishment, and growth of the Free School Society from the year 1805 until it went out of existence in 1853, after forty-

eight years of service, are told in fourteen chapters, perhaps the most interesting in the book. One can easily believe that there were grave head-shakings over the breaking up of the old society and the inauguration of the new Board of Education. For valedictory of the former we quote an extract from the Annual Report for 1853: "Thus by voluntary surrender terminated the separate corporate existence of a society that, during nearly half a century of unremitting and unrequited philanthropic labor in the noblest of causes, imposed upon this city a debt of gratitude that can never be fitly estimated, much less repaid. During that period it has conferred the blessing of instruction on six hundred thousand children, and more than twelve hundred teachers. So long as the influence of those children and their teachers shall be felt—and when shall it cease?—so long shall the usefulness of the Public School Society continue. Its inventories, vouchers, documents and reports, and records of its routine of business have been properly deposited with the New York Historical Society, but history can never tell how much these unostentatious details have contributed to the safety, prosperity, and glory of this great metropolitan city."

The new Board of Education is still with us, and if we may judge by passing events may not even yet have reached its full growth, albeit its proportions are very grand, and very different to those of its earlier days; each year adds something to the nobility of the public school institution; now it is the vacation school, now nurses in the public school, or the wise taking of women into committees and upon the board. There are the playgrounds, the free lectures and classes—there is seemingly no end to the variety of the benefits it has brought or promises to bring.

The closing words of Mr. Seth Low's introduction make a fitting summing-up of this brief review:

"This 'Centennial History of the New York Public School' cannot fail to awaken a sense of pride in our citizens and a profound sense of gratitude towards all who have taken part in making our public-school system what it is; and especially to the great army of teachers, the dead and the living, who have wrought and are now working their lives into it year by year. The New York City of to-day is very largely their handiwork; and the New York that is to be will be more largely indebted to them than to any other single factor that will influence its history."

THE HUMAN HAIR: ITS CARE AND PRESERVATION. By I. R. Stetson, M.Sc. New York: The Maple Publishing Company.

This favorite subject for filling in the odd column in magazines and Sunday papers is here treated most completely; and if one gathers from a careful perusal of the book the somewhat discouraging fact that one

must needs begin at birth, or as soon after as possible, to guard against evils which overtake one towards the end of life, still, we should welcome truth, no matter how distasteful. We are told the truth too about some time-honored remedies for baldness, and agents for promoting thick and luxuriantly glossy ringlets, for tempting forth the incipient mustache, and causing eyelashes as long as pot-hooks, and one gasps at learning that "Macassar oil" fails to stand up under analysis, but reveals itself as plain, ordinary castor-oil cunningly disguised. Under the head of "influence of general health on the hair" we have an excellent little treatise on hygiene, and there is perfectly sane advice on the treatment of the scalp when it is invaded by actual disease, as dandruff, etc. There is a device as to becoming dressing of the hair, and it must be confessed that here the author is scarce master of his subject, or, if he is better informed than he seems to be, at least his taste is not popular. The book closes with directions for changing the color of the hair, dyeing, bleaching, etc.: the author frankly states his disapproval, but states also that since "these are customs which have come down to us from time immemorial and which will doubtless continue to flourish to a greater or less extent until the human race succumbs or is regenerated, those persons who are tempted or feel obliged to avail themselves of their aid should be instructed and informed concerning the best means of accomplishing their desire, the dangers and inconveniences which attend the process, and the results which may be expected—which, we may say, even at the best, are always, to the observant eye, more or less artificial in their appearance." After which the author proceeds to give the most minute instructions for making one's hair any color in the whole range that it does not happen to be.

COUNTY AND CITY CARE OF CONSUMPTIVES: SOME METHODS OF HOUSING. Published by the Committee on the Prevention of Tuberculosis of the Charity Organization Society, New York City.

An illustrated pamphlet giving drawings and cost of construction of a number of different kinds of houses, tents, cottages, and shacks to be used in the outdoor treatment of tuberculosis patients. A little book full of valuable suggestions to institutions or individuals who are studying this problem.



MORE than one hundred thousand copies of Florence Nightingale's "Notes on Nursing" are said to have been sold.

NOTES FROM THE MEDICAL PRESS

IN CHARGE OF
ELIZABETH ROBINSON SCOVIL

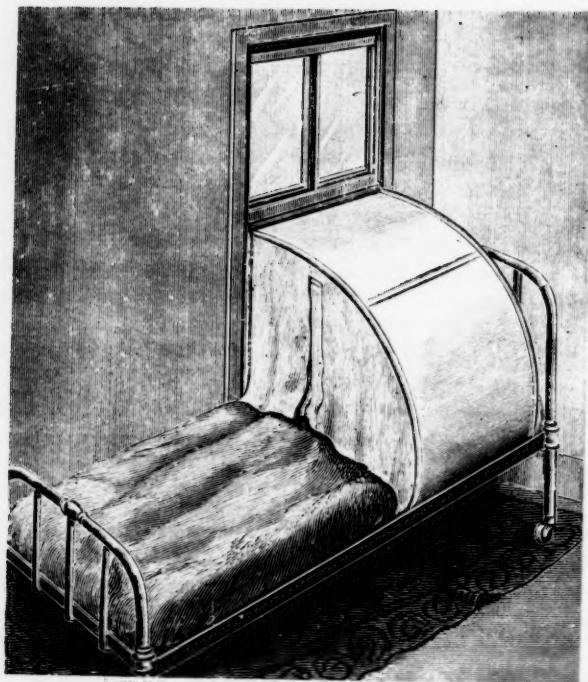


EXAMINATION OF FECES.—An interesting paper on this subject by Dr. Ira S. Wile in the *New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal* has many points of interest to nurses. The frequency of movements is in direct relation to the amount of solids and fluids ingested. Constipation may result from fasting, diarrhoea from increased ingestion of liquids. The amount of feces depends on the quality as well as the quantity of food—that is, on the amount of food unassimilated. Vegetable diet yields the largest quantity. In diarrhoea the increased amount is due to lack of absorption of fluids. The normal bright brown to blackish brown color is due to stereobilin and results from intermixture and interaction of bile and undigested food. That drugs have been given in large enough doses may often be known by the color of the stools. Black is produced by iron, manganese, bismuth; blue by long-continued iodides; green by calomel; yellow by santonin, senna, rhubarb; red by haematoxylin; violet by beta naphtol, salol. Blood and pus have a mild, stale odor. An ammoniacal odor usually arises from urine, suggesting a fistula along the urinary tract. In hemorrhage the nearer the anus the site of the bleeding the brighter the blood will appear in the stool. Discovering minute amounts of blood in the feces is of the utmost importance in the early diagnosis of cancer of the stomach or intestine. A purulent stool should be watched, for whenever there is pus in the pelvis an ulceration into the intestine may occur. Gall-stones are quite common. Many cases of inexplicable dyspepsia are solved by examination of the stools. Mix thoroughly with water; strain through fine wire netting or several layers of cheesecloth, wash residue, and strain again, then examine carefully. In obscure cases of anæmia, nervous depression, intestinal obstruction, chronic intestinal catarrh, etc., careful examination may show the round or oval eggs of the parasite causing the disturbance.

BUTTERMILK IN INFANT FEEDING.—The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, quoting from *Grèce Medicale*, Syra, Greece, says: “Kardamatis relates that buttermilk was used by the ancient Greeks for infant feeding. With the addition of rice-flour and a little sugar he has found it extremely useful in acute and chronic dyspeptic conditions

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WINDOW TENT FOR THE OPEN-AIR TREATMENT AT HOME

in infants. His experience includes twenty-three cases and Malandrinos's forty. They found it of no benefit in acute gastrointestinal infections, but under other conditions they rank it high for artificial feeding of infants.

A NEW PROPERTY OF RADIUM.—The *Medical Record* says: "Professor Chaveau announced in a recent communication to the Parisian Académie des Sciences that radium emanations have the property of destroying the toxicity of serpent venom. Viper and cobra poison, if submitted to the action of radium, is said to lose its virulence after fifty or sixty hours of exposure.

OPEN-AIR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS AT HOME.—Dr. W. B. McLaughlin, in the *New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, describes a half tent for the rest-cure in the open air and a window tent which can be easily and cheaply applied to any window.

The window tent is an awning which, instead of being placed outside of the window, is attached to the inside of the room. It is so constructed that air from the room cannot enter nor mix with the air in the tent. The patient lying on the bed, which is placed parallel with the window, has his head and shoulders resting in the tent. (See illustration.) By following the description closely it will be seen that the ventilation is as nearly perfect as can be produced with so cheap a device. In the lower half of an American window is placed the frame, to which is attached the awning, stretched over a quarter circle, with a radius of forty inches. The frame of the tent does not quite fill the lower half of the window; a space of about three inches is left for the escape of the warm air in the room. By lowering the window this space can be reduced to one inch or less, according to need. On extremely cold and windy nights there need not be left any open space at all above the tent frame. The patient's breath will rise to the top of the tent and the form of the tent aids in the ventilation. The awning is made of stout duck and is waterproof. The patient enters the tent through a flap which can be made either on the right or the left side of the tent. The lower edges of the canvas that come at the head and side of the bed are long enough to be tucked well under the mattress to exclude the air from the room and protect the patient from draught. The flap is so constructed as to admit of easy access to the patient. To protect the patient from storms the roof of the tent has been projected slightly beyond the window, and a roller blind placed in the window, which can be pulled down at will. If the light causes early wakefulness, a light bandage of thin black material, as a Lisle-thread stocking, will obviate the difficulty.

SUGAR IN TREATMENT OF PULMONARY PHTHISIS.—The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, in a synopsis of an article in *Riforma Medica*, says: "This communication from the hospital at Verona extols the benefit to be derived from sugar as a means of superfeeding tuberculous subjects. From one hundred to five hundred grammes of sugar were added to the daily diet, averaging from five to twelve grammes per kilogram. Even on as little as from one hundred to two hundred grammes a day the patients frequently gained from sixteen to thirty pounds or more in two or three months. In many instances the gain was greater than the amount of sugar ingested. It was especially effectual in the febrile form or those with slight evening temperature. It was generally relished and well tolerated by the patients, and no dyspeptic disturbances or intestinal fermentations were ever noticed that could be attributed to the sugar. The taste was disguised in coffee, milk, or with some bitter tincture, as preferred or not. It is indicated for all patients who are unable to take cod-liver oil, and it will be found a desirable food and remedy in many cases of tuberculosis."

SPRAINS OF THE ANKLE.—The *New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, quoting from *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, states that Pels-Leusden says that an examination of about six thousand Röntgen plates convinces him that a genuine sprain of the ankle, as it is generally understood, does not exist. In every case there is a fracture of one or both condyles or of the articular surface of the tibia.

INFLUENCE OF RADIUM RAYS ON RABBITS' OVARIES.—The *Journal of the American Medical Association*, quoting from *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, says: "Halberstaedter exposed the ovary on one side to the Roentgen rays, and this ovary was checked in its growth in every instance. When the rabbits were killed later it was found that the exposed ovary was always less than one-half or one-third of the size of the unexposed one. The ovaries are incomparably more sensitive to the rays than the skin, and this fact must not be forgotten in X-ray exposures of the abdomen. Female workers in laboratories should be protected against injury from this source. The testicles are also sensitive, but much less so than the ovaries."

SYPHILIS INOCULATION.—The *New York and Philadelphia Medical Journal*, quoting from the *Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, says: "Hoffmann shows that the inoculation of chimpanzees with human syphilis has actually been accomplished and that these animals can infect others. He expresses the hope that as a result of these experiments a serum therapy for the disease may be evolved."

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

IN CHARGE OF

LAVINIA L. DOCK



THE REVOLUTION IN FRENCH HOSPITALS

(Continued from page 450)

THE horrible condition of the Hôtel Dieu in Paris at the time of the French Revolution must not be taken as typical of all French hospitals, any more than the condition of Bellevue and Blockley Hospitals at home before trained nursing was established should be regarded as the state of all American hospitals. Many hospitals in the large provincial towns were well managed, and no doubt even the Hôtel Dieu had had its better days. Certainly, there must have been times when the sisters performed heroic labors, for we read that Cardinal Vitry, in speaking of this hospital, after admiring the fortitude of the nuns, who, he said, suffered without repugnance and even with joy, the fetid exhalations, excretions, and infections of the sick,—so insupportable to all others that it seemed to him no other form of penitence could be compared to this martyrdom,—goes on to say: “No one who has seen the Religious Sisters of the Hôtel Dieu not only dress wounds, wash their patients, and make their beds, but also in cold winter weather *break the ice* on the river Seine and stand knee-deep in the water to wash the filthy hospital clothes, can regard them as other than holy victims who, by excess of love and charity for their neighbors, hasten willingly to the death which awaits them among the six thousand sick of the great hospital.”

Whether this picture be overdrawn or not we cannot tell. If not, then we can only be grateful for modern machinery, and echo the words of the Cardinal. Surely, for us to criticise the work of such women were the height of comfortable insolence.

It is consoling to know that, in the time of St. Louis at least, the hospital owned some farms where the sisters were sometimes sent—let us hope for recuperation. One gets an interesting glimpse of the way the nursing nuns were trained at the beginning of the seventeenth century in the life of Mère Geneviéve Bougier, who entered the Hôtel Dieu at the age of twenty-two, and did so much to improve the service that she was called the “Reformer of the House.” She found the custom, existing in the nursing service of each old sister taking charge of a group

of young probationers or novices, whom she trained up in her own way, and with whom she lived in a rather detached and individualistic fashion. Mère Bougier did not approve of this plan, which we can easily imagine would have produced the same results as if all our head nurses to-day were to personally take entire charge of their assistants without any regard to the unity of the hospital, and she introduced a common rule of life for the whole household. Her aim was to secure novices of good ability and energy, and she could not bear to hear a nurse excuse herself from work by reason of prayers or fatigue from prayers. She used to say that the care of the sick should be their whole austerity, and that a day well spent was one well filled with work.

During an epidemic of the plague she was removed from her position as mistress of novices in the Hôtel Dieu to manage the hospital where the victims of the pest were received, and the improvements which she made in this service included a water-tank and an arrangement for drying clothes, as well as an altar. Though the details are meagre, there seems no reason for doubting that she was an earlier Florence Nightingale. Returned to the Hôtel Dieu, in charge of the drug-supply, she made up "prescriptions that they had never had before," and, finally, had charge of the lying-in department before being made prioress. She died in 1665.

In spite of the distinguished ability of such women as this, the general average of nursing work remained low, and the benumbing effect of masculine control and interference in affairs belonging peculiarly to women was then, as now, to blame for most of the lack of progress. And then, as now, there were always certain men who understood this and who pointed out the mistakes in masculine management. A French encyclopædia published in 1764, in an article on nursing says, in speaking of military hospitals:

"Why should we not substitute women nurses for men in the military hospitals? Not hospitals sisters, but women of the people? They could be taught to give excellent service and the men could be returned to the land, to business, etc. More than this, a new line of employment would be opened for numbers of women among those now vainly seeking employment. This most important and most neglected point merits the serious attention of government."

The same article describes the nursing profession as follows:

"This occupation is as important for human beings as its functions are low and repugnant. All persons are not adapted to it, and the heads of hospitals ought to be difficult to please in choosing applicants, as the life of patients may depend upon their character and actions. Nurses should be patient, mild, compassionate; they should console the sick, foresee their needs, and relieve their tedium. The domestic duties of

nurses are: to light the ward fires and keep them burning; to carry and distribute food, broths, and drink; to accompany the surgeons and doctors on their rounds, and to remove all dressings, etc., afterwards; to sweep the halls and keep everything clean; to wash the wards and the persons of the sick, their belongings, etc.; to empty all vessels, fetch and exchange the linen of patients; to prevent noise, quarrelling, and everything which may cause trouble; to warn the chiefs of everything that is wrong; to carry the dead and to prepare them for burial; to light the lamps in the evening; to visit the sick during the night, and, finally, to watch them continually, giving them every aid which their state requires, and treating them with kindness and consideration."

This programme, coupled with the remark about the choice of applicants, shows that, even with sisters in charge of the wards, the actual nursing duties were assigned to these servant-nurses, who had to combine so much hard manual labor with their nursing that it followed inevitably only a rough class of persons could be induced to assume such positions.

There seems no room whatever for doubt that the deplorable state of the nursing in the hospitals of Paris (leaving others out of the question) during the last two centuries was the inevitable and logical result of men's mismanagement of women's work and their unmodified control of the women workers. On the one hand, the clergy interfered continually with the nursing work of the sisters, forbidding to them all manner of necessary practical details, thus reducing their efficiency and bringing about the identical deterioration against which St. Vincent de Paul had warned them. On the other hand, the lay authorities, offering a grade of pay and a manner of housing and treatment which could only attract the poorest grade of workers, kept these workers in a wretched condition, and could make no improvements because they did not know what to improve. Yet in spite of this two-fold repression, an occasional instance of rare capacity and devotion to duty was found among the lay nurses, as in the case of Mademoiselle Bottard, who, having entered one of the great city hospitals in 1841, at the age of nineteen, spent sixty years in the care of nervous, insane, and epileptic patients, and by her devotion and calm, gentle serenity won the love and gratitude of her patients and the respect of the medical staff. Also, we know from the records of Miss Nightingale's life that in visiting French hospitals she found the sisters admirable housekeepers and administrators, devoted to their work as they saw it and possessing many gracious nursing arts.

It is pleasant to know that Mademoiselle Bottard's life of service has been recognized. In 1891, the fiftieth anniversary of her hospital work, a meeting in her honor was held in the Salpêtrière Hospital, where she lived, at which medical and civic authorities vied to do her honor. Eulogies were pronounced and she was decorated with several medals

and orders. The director of the hospital read a poem, which he had himself composed, doing honor to her venerable and noble personality, and the French Academy has recently given her a prize of three thousand francs in recognition of her lifelong devotion.

Nevertheless, in spite of admirable exceptions, French nursing was on a low plane. An English physician, writing in 1888 to the *British Medical Journal*, makes comment as follows:

"The nuns who had charge of the Paris hospitals were never nurses in the sense in which that title is now everywhere understood and in the sense in which it has so long been interpreted in England. They were ward managers, housekeepers, kind and often affectionate superintendents. . . . But of the actual duties of nursing and surgical dressings they had rarely even an elementary notion; they were not instructed in them, nor did they pay the slightest efficient attention to the way in which they were carried out by the ward attendants. These latter were very frequently unskilled and of a very low order of morality and intelligence. . . . The nursing of the Paris hospitals in past days was, in fact, a byword among nations."

(To be continued.)

MISS HARRIET A. VATAN, a graduate of the Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh, now engaged in nursing for the Scottish Medical Missions in the ancient city of Hebron, Palestine, sends some interesting details of her work which are given us by the kindness of Miss Van Cleft, New York. At present the cases treated are entirely out-patients or dispensary cases. Before long they hope to have a little hospital of from six to ten beds. Money is urgently needed to extend the work, and the cost of a bed patient is so pathetically small (two hundred dollars a year to support a bed and one hundred dollars to support a cot) that it would seem as if there should be many generous persons ready and glad to give it.

Miss Vatan writes:

"For many weeks a poor peasant woman from a village two-days' journey from here came to have her face dressed. Each day she said to me, 'Allah Yansûr Dênik' ('God give victory to your religion'). After a while she stopped saying it and I thought perhaps she had at first believed me to be a Moslem and now had discovered that I was only a Christian! So I laughingly said to her, 'Jammam' (calling her by her name), 'you have stopped saying to me, "Allah Yansûr Dênik." ' She looked up into my face and said: 'But your religion is victorious. What other religion would do to us what you are doing?'"



HEBRON—PATIENTS, NURSE, AND DOCTOR



ENTRANCE TO MISSION BUILDINGS, HEBRON



HEBRON—PATIENTS AND NURSE

ITEMS

IN reading the journals of other countries we must feel profound gratitude that we have in America no *midwife* question to distract us. With the exception of the midwives belonging to foreign colonies in our large cities, we may say we have no midwives, and even our foreign colonies, in the second or third generation, learn to have a doctor, and, if necessary, a district nurse. True, the proportion of midwives which we have are not trained as they should be, and Boards of Health and public officials have a certain amount of trouble over this question, but we cannot be thankful enough that midwifery has never been made a complication in *nursing* education.

Anything like the confusion, chaos worse confounded, uncertainty, contradiction, toil, and trouble which this complication introduces into the nursing questions of other countries simply cannot be described. Pages and pages are written year in and year out, of controversy, explanations, propositions, and counter-propositions about midwifery and the status of the midwife.

In every country but our own, apparently, there is a certain proportion of educated gentlewomen, often trained nurses, who have the midwifery training. Then there is always a large proportion of uneducated and ordinary midwives. It is probable that our large number of women physicians have made the midwife unnecessary, and it is well that it is so. One may attribute not a little of the unity in American nursing affairs to the absence of this fruitful source of contention.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to *Nursing Notes* from Japan speaks of the superintendent of nurses (a Japanese lady) in the hospital where she had a case as having been trained in a "Chicago hospital." It is pleasant to think that we are having some share in the progress of Japanese nursing.

THE two Australian nursing journals, *Una*, the organ of the association in Victoria, and the *Australasian Nurses' Journal*, the organ of the association of the same name, are both of beautiful appearance, the latter in a deep Peruvian red cover, and *Una* dark green, with a winged victory on a black ground. They are both most interesting and readable, containing articles of general value and of local color. Both pay a great deal of very serious attention to the educational question and practical methods of improving the general and professional standard in nursing. In fact, in every nursing journal in the world

at present the same questions are being discussed and precisely the same difficulties are being noted, a fact which shows that we are all animated by the same purpose although our methods may vary, and which should make us all most sympathetic and open-minded towards one another.

THE city of Berlin has a remarkably complete system of provision for first aid, both medical and surgical—not gratuitous, but for moderate payment.

There are, first, in different parts of the city twenty-two "Unfallstationen." These are clean, good, appropriately furnished suites of two or three rooms each, with a couple of beds, every surgical or medical appliance and restorative, dressing- or bandaging-room, and physician with attendant on duty night and day. Persons suddenly taken ill or injured are brought to one of these stations, from whence they may be sent home or to hospital as the case requires. All through the streets one sees lamp-posts with transparencies which at night are lit, telling where the nearest accident station is.

There is also a central office of the Berliner Rettungs-Gesellschaft, which has twenty-four branches, mostly in hospitals, and through any one of these "Sanitätswachen" medical aid may be called night or day, and, also, information can be had as to which hospitals have empty beds and which are the proper hospitals for cases in question to be sent to, etc.

Twenty-one police stations, mostly in outlying districts, and all of the fire-departments have medical and surgical chests ready for first aid, with outfit of drugs, bandages, etc., and there are stretchers in eighteen police stations. City market houses all have a "Sanitäts Stube," or first aid room. On the other hand, the ambulance system is not so well developed abroad as at home.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

[The Editor is not responsible for opinions expressed in this Department.]

HALIFAX, N. S., October 9, 1904.

DEAR HOME FOLK: I know you want to know something of this part of my trip, as in a sense it is the end of my journey, or rather the farthest I shall be from you all. Halifax is a quaint old town, but it does not take so very long to see all there is of interest, so this morning found us looking around for something to do, as the time allotted for this part of our trip is not over.

We are fortunate enough to be in the same house with Miss Thomas, who belongs to the Victorian Order of Nurses, and so charming is she that much pleasure has been added to our stay here by her presence. It occurred to me that it would be most interesting to make her rounds with her, and, as she readily agreed, I started out this morning about eight o'clock, determined to meet bravely all the bad smells and disagreeable sights "Tommy" might show me. I think Leah thought this would cure me of any lingering desire I might have for the training-school, but, instead, the tact and skill as evidenced by Miss Thomas's handling of these poor creatures only gave me a clearer insight into the good that is being done in the nursing world and the room there is for conscientious workers.

Our walk extended along the barracks and then into the poorer part of the town, until we came to a tenement with its usual display of disorder and poverty. This first patient seemed to belong to a better class than I had expected to find in this part of the town, and Miss Thomas told me that her husband was able to pay some small sum for the care she gave her. She was a bright little Irish girl, whose heart had been torn by the loss of her first baby after only a few days of proud motherhood. The heartache seemed to be the greatest ill, as it did not take Miss Thomas long to make her comfortable and ready to see her visitor from what seemed to her the *far-off* South.

Next we saw a patient in the last stages of consumption, the mother of a large family, wholly dependent on the wages of a daughter—three dollars a week for the support of the entire family. There was nothing that could be done here except to make this poor creature as comfortable as circumstances would admit and do all one could to protect

the rest of the family and the public in general. Miss Thomas seemed to feel so keenly the failure in the purpose of the government to do this latter. 'Tis true that a beautiful sanitarium has been built in the Province for the care of tubercular patients in the incipient stages of the disease, and also true that the cost of only eight dollars a week seems almost a nominal one; but so far as this class of people is concerned (and these are the very ones through whose ignorance and poverty the spread of disease is most certain) eight dollars might as well be fifty dollars in the face of a three dollar per week income.

This picture will stay long by me—the unconscious mother, the fretful, peevish baby, the querulous old grandmother, and the utter inability on their part to grasp the help that a seemingly kind government held just beyond reach.

Our next and last visit had nothing of the disagreeable in it and something of the picturesque. This home, for home it was, was in an old music hall from which the once splendid pipe-organ had never been removed. The hall was divided by means of a calico curtain into two rooms, and the organ, or at least the back of it, served as wardrobe, pantry, and closet-room in general. I am afraid I cannot tell you much about this case or "Tommy's" treatment of it, but this latter must have been satisfactory to judge from the sighs of relief that came to me from behind the calico curtain; then the baby's gums must be looked at and we must know that John's salary had been increased to seven dollars a week and that they were very happy. And so we returned to our comfortable quarters and to the realization that "better is a dinner of herbs and contentment therewith, etc."

Miss Thomas is only one of the many of this order whose daily visits to the poor bring comfort out of misery and order out of chaos, and for themselves get but little more than the knowledge that daily burdens are being lifted, hearts cheered, and the fight against dirt, disease, and destitution waged to a satisfactory end.

To-morrow we move on to Wolfville and thence to Canard, from which place I will write you of the fruit exhibit. NANCY.

DEAR EDITOR: It was with great interest that I read the article entitled "Untrained *versus* Trained Nurses" published in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL for April. The difficulty which the nurse with a purely hospital training finds at first in adapting herself to the very different conditions found in private nursing is natural and almost inevitable. It seems a pity, however, that after giving three or four years to her training she should have to work at low rates for one or two years longer. Might

it not, moreover, be hard for her to raise her price when once it had become known to the doctors and patients for whom she worked?

"That with the increase of training-schools and nurses, competition has arisen" cannot be denied. It is the natural course of events, and if with the increase "the supply is fast becoming greater than the demand," the same is true of the medical and all other professions. It is also undeniably true that "all women trained in the same school are not equally skilled," for the inborn characteristics of a nurse count for as much, if not more, than the training. As in all other paths of life, the capable will come to the top and the incompetent remain by the wayside, and these incompetent nurses, if they are to get work at all, will have to work for less wages. Such nurses, however, should not be those to supply "the demand for nurses for the great well-to-do middle class," which certainly exists. This class should not be obliged to depend upon poor nurses.

Why, then, I would ask, may not the problem of the trained nurse learning adaptability and the problem of providing a supply of moderate-priced nurses be at once solved by the sending of student nurses on private cases at moderate prices after two years or more of training? The nurse would then have an opportunity to learn adaptability during her course and not be obliged to work for low wages after graduation, while an increasing supply of trained nurses at a moderate price would be made available to the public.

A WALTHAM GRADUATE.

[LETTERS to the editor must be accompanied by the name in full and address of the writer, otherwise such communications cannot be recognized. The name need not appear in the JOURNAL unless so desired.—ED.]



ECZEMA IN CHILDREN.—The *Journal of the American Medical Association* says: "In the treatment of infantile eczema F. J. Poynton, in the London *Clinical Journal*, states that the treatment must be both local and general. The diet may require revision, such as limiting the amount of sugar or starch in infants and the withholding of cakes, jams, and sweets from older children. The author mentions the compressed and manufactured foods only to condemn them. If the eczema is acute, and the child highly fed, meat is best withdrawn from the diet. On the other hand, if the child is anaemic, weak, and poorly fed, a diet of plain meat, eggs, milk, milk puddings, and fish is advisable. Careful management of the bowels is of prime importance, and small doses of sulphate of magnesia may be of great service."

EDITOR'S MISCELLANY

"CHARITIES" publishes an account of the progress that is being made to reform employment agencies in New York which is interesting and instructive when we consider that agencies or registries conducted for and by trained nurses are classed, before the law, with the agencies that are described here. The report reads as follows:

"Within the past few months no little progress has been made in the movement to reform New York's employment agencies. With the organization of the ten best East Side agencies into the Employment Agencies' Protective Association two weeks ago, another step in the series necessary to fairly begin the fight was begun. With the law, a department to enforce it, a model agency and home around which the few honest men could rally, and a strong organization back of these, the task of cleaning out the 'system' which traffics in green, helpless women has been begun. Four criminal assaults committed in an agency run by Hussar and his employés, with the result of three illegitimate children, have put these men out of business and two have fled the city. The second in the group was reached when Ritter's agency license was revoked for repeatedly violating the living-room provision—a chief element in the success of these nefarious agencies; the third, when Baumgartner's license was revoked because he employed a man convicted of sending women to disreputable houses when he owned his own agency. There have been on trial or scheduled no less than thirty violations of the clause which prohibits agencies in living-rooms and four licenses have been revoked on this ground. Other violations, as of registries, references, failure to give receipts, etc., and agencies conducted in saloons are among those scheduled for a hearing. Running agencies without a license and gambling in saloon agencies are among the complaints this week. Perhaps the most signal success was the revocation of George Harboray's license, which was accomplished by Commissioner Keating. This man was the one who so readily offered women for disorderly houses, as brought out during the investigation, before the law was passed. Harboray had money, political pull, and a patronage of from one to three hundred immigrant girls each day. His facilities for vice were thus unlimited. In putting him out of business on the proved charge of sending women to disorderly places the commissioner has reached the very

heart of the twenty-five or thirty East Side agencies which form the ring and has brought terror to the weaker disreputable agents."

Then follows a description in brief of the manner in which the work of inspection is being carried on, etc.

DR. WILLIAM OSLER in an address before the Canadian Club of Toronto is reported to have said that as Canadians they had three relations to consider—the country to the south, the motherland, and their own Canada. Fortunately, or unfortunately, the nation to the south was one of the most powerful on earth. A Briton should be proud of it, for no other nation, ancient or modern, ever had such a child.

A very serious and important influence was that of gravitation, the attraction of the larger body upon the smaller, which caused an incessant dribbling over the border of their young men. A million Canadians were in the States, many in prominent positions in finance and in the professions, particularly in medicine and theology. There they had been successful by reason of two special qualities, industry and thoroughness, the only qualities worth anything in the make-up of a young man. If it were only in the matter of draining away the young men, it would make no difference, as plenty were left to run the country. But a more serious loss was that of the young women. He had a patient once, a neurasthenic young man of thirty or so, whose heart was not settled. Dr. Osler asked him why he did not get married. "Because all the girls I wanted have gone to the States," was the reply. Of six hundred and fifty-one women engaged in nursing in six of the great Eastern hospitals, one hundred and ninety-six were Canadians, an enormous proportion, almost one-third.

PROGRESS in the movement against tuberculosis is shown in recent reports from Canada, Texas, Illinois, Iowa, District of Columbia, Rhode Island, Vermont, Ohio, and Maryland.

Baltimore is requiring all cases of tuberculosis to be reported to the Board of Health by physicians having the care of such cases in their homes and superintendents of hospitals where such cases are admitted.

In Rochester, N. Y., a small appropriation has been secured from the city for the care of tuberculous cases in the Municipal Hospital, which building was secured last year for this purpose, the expense of caring for a limited number of patients being met by private charity. By degrees a proper hospital for tubercular cases is being organized.

OFFICIAL REPORTS

IN CHARGE OF

MISS MARY E. THORNTON,

500 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, New York City



[Contributors are requested to write only on one side of the paper and to be careful to have names of people and places very plainly written and correctly spelled. When material can be type-written it is greatly appreciated by the editor.

Material for this department should be in the hands of Miss Thornton before the fifteenth of the month, and last items and very brief announcements must reach the Editor-in-Chief at Rochester not later than the twentieth of the month preceding the date of issue.—ED.]

RAILROAD RATES FOR THE CONVENTION

FOR the benefit of those who may receive their JOURNALS before leaving for Washington we publish the circular of instruction issued by the secretary in regard to special rates of transportation:

“A reduction of one fare and one-third, on the certificate plan, has been secured for those attending the meeting of the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools and the Nurses’ Associated Alumnae of the United States, Washington, D. C., May 1-5.

“The advertised dates of the meeting are from Monday, May 1, to Friday, May 5, inclusive, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than April 27 nor later than May 2.

“Except from stations from which it is possible to reach the place of meeting by noon of May 3 tickets may be sold for the morning trains of that date.

“Present yourself at the railroad station at least thirty minutes before the departure of the train.

“Ask for a ticket one way and certificate for the convention of the Nurses’ Associated Alumnae of the United States. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

“Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to the place of meeting. If not, the agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket. (It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on Tuesday, May 2. At any time during that day Miss Thornton will be glad to receive the certificates from the members of the American Society of Superintendents of Training-Schools and will return them that same day. On Wednesday, May 3, after twelve M., the members of the Associated Alumnae will kindly hand in their certificates and call for them again during that evening.

“A fee of twenty-five cents will be collected for each certificate validated. If you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent’s arrival, or if you arrive at the meeting later than May 3, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated, and conse-

quently you will not get the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. *No refund of fare will be made on account of failure to have certificate validated.*

"The return journey: The certificate, having been vised and signed, should be presented to the ticket agent at the railway station in order to secure the reduced rate. As it takes some time to honor certificates in procuring the return ticket, it would be well for delegates to arrange for this at least one hour before the departure of the train.

"The reduction will also apply from points in Canada east of and including Toronto.

"Communications addressed to the secretary of the Associated Alumnae may be sent until Friday, April 28, to The Emerson, 500 West One-Hundred-and-Twenty-first Street, New York; after that date letters and telegrams should be sent to Mary E. Thornton, Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C."

THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION

THE third annual meeting of the North Carolina State Nurses' Association will be held at Winston-Salem, North Carolina, May 30 and 31 and June 1, 1905.

May 30, three P.M., addresses of welcome and informal reception to visiting nurses and doctors of Forsyth County Medical Association.

May 31, nine A.M., meeting of Board of Directors; ten A.M., first business session; three P.M., second business session; election of officers. Evening given to entertainment of nurses.

June 1, nine A.M., meeting of Board of Directors; ten A.M., third business session.

All meetings of the association will be held in the Chapel of Salem Academy. Those nurses who wish to attend the meeting will please notify Mrs. Edwin L. Jones, Hotel Jones, Winston-Salem, N. C., so that homes may be provided for them. They will also please state the time of their arrival, that they may be met at the station.

REPORT OF THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING NEW YORK STATE NURSES' ASSOCIATION

THE fourth annual meeting of the New York State Nurses' Association was held at Albany on Tuesday, April 18, in the Supervisors' Room of the City Hall. The president, Miss Annie Damer, of New York City, occupied the chair. The meeting was well attended, almost every society belonging to the State association being represented by its full complement of delegates. A number of charter members and individual members also were present. The morning session was occupied by the usual routine business. Reports of committees were heard and the president made her address; this was, in brief, a report of the work accomplished by the State association in the past, and also very suggestive of new lines for the useful development of the resources of the association in the future. These suggestions were later discussed and resulted in the vote of the meeting that "a Committee on Education be formed to ascertain the present course of instruction given in the training-schools of the State, and to endeavor to establish a uniform curriculum."

The Board of Nurse Examiners has been requested by the Department of Education to outline a course of study which may be issued by the department to schools applying for registration. This committee will represent the schools in the different larger cities of the State and will work in coöperation with the Board

of Examiners. A second motion was voted for legislative sub-committees in each county of the State to work in union with the Committee on Legislation of the State association. A Bureau of Information will also be established to collect general information in regard to the work of all the nursing societies in the State, names and addresses of officers, dates of meetings, reports, year books, and records of all unaffiliated societies, and to centralize such information for the use of the State society. This work may be later enlarged to include the literature, etc., of the societies of other States.

The report of the Board of Examiners up to April 1, 1905, gives the number of certificates issued as over eleven hundred.

The Long Island College Hospital was admitted to membership at this meeting.

The afternoon session was opened with an interesting report by Miss Palmer of the effect of registration on the training-schools of New York State. The report showed that many changes had been taking place—quietly, but none the less surely—all over the country; that a very lively and healthy fear of falling short of the standards is at work, stimulating the efforts of hospital and training-school boards to make their course of training come up to the requirements of the Board of Examiners. There is also shown a spirit of tolerance, a better feeling between the larger and the smaller institutions, as in many cases the latter must depend upon the former to complete the training of their nurses, or it may be that the larger must turn to the smaller for some special branch, as, for instance, obstetrics or contagious fever nursing. Miss Palmer's report was warmly applauded.

Dr. Andrew Draper, Commissioner of Education of the State of New York, was the second speaker of the afternoon. His remarks were very informal, and perhaps for this reason made upon the hearers an impression that they had in Dr. Draper a friend who could be counted upon for sympathy and help in any hour of need. Perhaps the idea which was most insisted upon was more what had been done by women in dignifying work than what they were to do in establishing a profession; that the work of women in general and nurses in particular has its place and is of just as much value in making the great world spin around as the work of men, whom we are so apt to think of as monopolizers of opportunity. Work and education of women and the effect of these upon character and the effect of individual character upon communities was the subject of Dr. Draper's talk.

Miss Banfield, of the Polyclinic Hospital, Philadelphia, was the next speaker. Her subject was the Hospital Economics Course at Teachers College, Columbia University. She gave the assembled nurses an interesting account of the formation of the Hospital Economics Association, its early struggle for existence, and the mild but most satisfactory triumphs of its present attainment. She stated that an effort is being made to raise an endowment for the association.

Miss A. R. Young, superintendent of the City Hospital, Watertown, N. Y., gave a student's experience and appreciation of the Hospital Economics course.

Following the speakers, the announcement of the new officers was made by the tellers of the result of the election: President, Miss Annie Damer, New York; first vice-president, Mrs. Gustin Welch, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; second vice-president, Miss Florence Poole, Albany, N. Y.; secretary, Miss Freda Hartman, New York City; treasurer, Miss Maria Daniels, New York City; trustee for three years, Miss Eva Allerton, Rochester; members of Executive Board—Miss Annie

Rhodes, New York City; Miss Mary MacKiehn, New York City; Mr. Pierce, New York City.

A delegate was appointed to the meeting of the Nurses' Associated Alumnae at Washington. Miss M. E. Cameron was chosen as delegate.

The candidates for Board of Examiners were nominated—Miss Annie Damer and Miss Mary MacKiehn.

The meeting adjourned to meet at Niagara Falls, the third Tuesday in October, 1905.

M. E. CAMERON, Secretary pro tem.

HOSPITAL ECONOMICS COURSE

To Miss Banfield, Chairman:

The regular work has continued the same as usual during the month. Miss Riddle gave her lectures. This finished the lecture course for the year, and for the first time I believe we have had them in the order in which they were scheduled.

The students have been drawing their hospital plans for Miss Goodrich. It is most interesting work, and I am sure they will profit greatly by it.

We have been having some special lectures for the class this month. Dr. Bigelow gave his series of five lectures on "Embryology." Mrs. Von Wagner gave a most interesting description of her work in Yonkers. Dr. Volté has given one talk on "Disinfectants," etc. This is to be followed by one or two more on the same subject and two or three demonstrations in urine analysis. The class attended a lecture on "Institutional Plumbing" by Dr. Fisher at the Presbyterian Hospital. This is one of the lectures we look for from year to year, and we always find it most instructive.

The demonstration by the nurses of the graduate class at the Post-Graduate Hospital was very fine—our students enjoyed it thoroughly. The nurses certainly did most excellent work.

Another interesting feature was an hour spent in testing human milk. The superintendent of Sloane Maternity kindly sent us four specimens of milk. As the class had just finished their work in testing milk in the household chemistry the differences in the tests of cow's milk and human milk were clearly demonstrated.

The applicants for the fall class are writing in regard to preliminary reading. It might be well to suggest the following, through the JOURNAL, as general information for all those especially interested:

For those not well up in chemistry, "Remsen, Briefer Course," should be thoughtfully read and experiments done if one has the use of a laboratory; "Elementary Course in Physiology," by Huxley; previous study of this would assist in the work in biology. An hour saved is a boon when one is once started. "Talks to Teachers," by Professor James, is not only helpful but interesting as well, and in this connection one might read "The Human Nature Club," by Dr. Thorndike, but this should be read aloud to two or more people who can enter into the psychological thought and make every possible application of it.

The students should be here for registration not later than September 25, nine A.M. They should have in mind the general outline of their course before they come to facilitate the matter of registration. Their rooms should be engaged also before this date. Anyone in doubt as to rooms, etc., should write to Miss Daniell, Teachers College, for information as to rooms and board.

The California State Nurses' Association should have the credit of twenty-

five dollars and fifty cents contributed by the five nurses named last on the list of the account in the April JOURNAL.

Funds received for the month of March:

Bellevue Alumnae Association	\$50.00
Miss Elizabeth Reid (through Miss Dolliver)	2.00
Endowment Fund:	
Miss Daniels, graduate Johns Hopkins	30.00

In response to the recent circular Miss Grace H. Dodge, treasurer of Teachers College, has sent a subscription through Miss Maxwell of one hundred dollars, with the agreement to pay the same amount annually for the next four years. It certainly is gratifying to find we have such friends. Respectfully submitted,

ANNA L. ALLINE.

HOSPITAL ECONOMICS, CLASS REPORT, MARCH, 1905

THE past month has been a most enjoyable and profitable one for the members of the Hospital Economics Class at Teachers College.

Four interesting and instructive lectures were given by Miss M. M. Riddle, president of the Associated Alumnae and superintendent of the Newton Hospital. During Miss Riddle's stay the class were guests at a very charming tea, given for Miss Riddle and other prominent members of the profession by Miss M. Thornton at Whittier Hall.

We are greatly indebted to Professor Bigelow for a most interesting course of lectures on "Embryology," given outside the regular work. That these lectures are appreciated by members of the profession outside the class is testified by their regular attendance.

To Professor Vulte we also owe a debt of gratitude for some interesting and practical talks on disinfectants and antiseptics.

A very profitable visit to the Metropolitan Hospital, Blackwell's Island, was made April 7. After an excursion through the various hospital departments tea was served in Miss Pindell's apartments, making a most enjoyable and satisfying sequence to our trip.

An interesting and illustrative lecture on plumbing and ventilation, by Dr. Fisher, of the Presbyterian Hospital, was given especially for the Hospital Economics Class at Florence Nightingale Hall, and was much appreciated by all.

STATE MEETINGS

COLORADO.—The Colorado bill for the State registration of nurses was signed by Governor MacDonald on April 12, 1905, and the pen it was signed with is again in the possession of the Colorado State Trained Nurses' Association. As there was a strong aversion towards allowing a State association to have any voice in public affairs, which the labor troubles in Cripple Creek last year no doubt augmented, and from the fact that our State association had not, in proportion, a large enough membership, the first section was amended by the House. Though the first board is to be appointed at large, the subsequent members have to be taken from the list of registered nurses. Section 4 in the original bill was amended to such an extent as to make it useless, so we asked to have it removed. This was granted, but was practically given back to us in Section 1 of the amended bill. Because the pharmacists who had served in the Civil and Spanish-American Wars were exempt from the provisions of their act one mem-

ber of the House thought the nurses should be also, and this amendment was carried unanimously. A serious amendment was the changing of 1891 to 1901 in what is now Section 4, but we were advised to let these amendments alone for two years, when the Legislature again convenes, as an effort to cut them out would end in killing the whole measure. The House committee reported our bill out with amendments which would have seriously crippled us, but we regained some points on second reading in the Committee of the Whole. On February 1 it looked as if we would have nothing left to show for our efforts, but the committee rose in the midst of the proceedings and before all the proposed amendments were acted upon, and the next day, when the bill came up for the rest of its second reading, we were given back Section 7, as in the original bill, though without the last sentence, with no more amendments, and those proposed the day before were forgotten and our bill left to us in fairly good, recognizable shape. It passed its third reading on February 17, with only six against the bill and ten against the emergency clause. The Senate committee, the chairman of which was a Christian Scientist and one of our helpers, reported the amended bill out with recommendations that it pass. We were on the Senate calendar from February 20 to March 31, and although one Senator tried to amend it on second reading, the amendment was lost and the bill passed. On April 1 it passed the third reading by unanimous vote. Considering the fact that we had a Gubernatorial contest which lasted from January 10 to March 22, during which time the Legislature held only a morning session each day, the afternoon being given to the contest, and that there were seven hundred and eighty bills presented, we think we have ample reason for being well satisfied with our winter's work. We received congratulations from the members of both Senate and House for the faithful and persistent work done in connection with our bill, and we have reason to be very grateful to many in the Legislature who were so friendly to us and our measure and carried their aid beyond their branch even into the Governor's office. As yet the board has not been appointed.

LOUIE CROFT BOYD,
125 East Eighteenth Avenue, Denver, Col.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The first meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association (incorporated)* of the State of Pennsylvania was held in the parlors of the Hotel Jermyn, Scranton, Pa., March 21, 22, and 23, 1905. Invocation by Rev. Dr. Rogers Israel. Address of welcome by the Hon. Mayor Alexander T. Connell. Mayor Connell departed from his usual custom and presented to the nurses the freedom of the City of Scranton in the form of a tiny golden key on a chain of gold, which was hung around the neck of Miss Brobson, the president of the association. Miss Brobson's speech of thanks was supplemented by Miss Banfield, of the Polyclinic Hospital of Philadelphia, who represented the Legislative Committee. Addresses were also made by Colonel Ezra Ripple and Dr. D. A. Capwell. The association then went into executive session. The first business taken up was the discussion of the bill for registration, which had passed the House but had not come up in the Senate. [The result is shown in the report on next page.] The first session was closed by the admission of three hundred and thirty-five members, bringing the entire membership up to ten hundred and twelve. Owing to the granting of the charter, which was read at this convention, a reorganization became necessary, also a reelection of officers and re-

* The regular meeting, but the first since the society has been incorporated.

adoption of by-laws. The new Board, with changes of address, is: President, Miss Anna E. Brobson, 236 Earlham Terrace, Germantown, Pa.; first vice-president, Miss Constance V. Curtis, Phoenixville Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa.; second vice-president, Miss M. J. Weir, South Side Hospital, Pittsburgh, Pa.; secretary, Mrs. Edwin W. Lewis, 523 Second Street, Braddock, Pa.; treasurer, Miss A. M. Shiels, the Infirmary, Pennsylvania Institute, Mt. Airy, Pa.; chairman Membership Committee, Miss Nellie A. Cumiskey, 711 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. The remaining sessions were taken up by by-laws and other routine business. Bountiful social entertainments were provided. Tuesday evening a reception was given by the Lakawanna County Nurses' Association at the Knights of Columbus Club. Wednesday evening a banquet to the delegates and members at the Hotel Jermyn. Hereafter all applications for membership must be sent to Miss A. M. Shiels, treasurer of the association. It is requested that all moneys be sent in the form of checks. The next regular meeting will be held at New Castle, Pa., during the third week in October of this year.

MAUDE W. MILLER, Press Correspondent,
634 Maple Lane, Sewickley, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The bill for registration prepared by the Graduate Nurses' Association passed the House without a ripple, and was introduced into the Senate, where it immediately met with opposition from the insane hospitals. Representatives from these institutions were granted a hearing, and at the time of hearing there appeared not only superintendents of insane hospitals, but also an advocate for special hospitals. Both sides were heard and the original bill reported back to the Senate without amendment. As soon as read it was moved to recommit by Senator Boies Penrose. Our Legislative Committee and representatives were then told that the special hospitals were holding up the bill, the doctors of these institutions, influenced by their nurses, demanding that the bill be amended and made wide and lax enough to admit of their admission, also that the word "general" be omitted and "reputable" substituted. Our representatives conferred with the opposition and partially met their wishes. They still held out for further concessions, which we finally yielded. Even this was of no avail, as it was now patent that the object was to kill the bill. It was an unfortunate occurrence that the measure had been put into the hands of an "organization man," who did not dare to bring the bill "out of committee," where it was ordered by a party boss. Miss Brobson, Miss Banfield, and Dr. Stern once more went to Harrisburg to see how things were situated. Dr. Stern and Mr. Woodward, who has ever been our staunch friend, met every objection in turn, and when hedging was no longer of any use, were told that they *would* not bring it "out of committee." Instrumental in killing the bill were Drs. Penrose, Martin, and Baldy. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell was also very much opposed. Had the bill been brought "out of committee" we feel sure it would have passed. We also feel deeply the injustice done to a body of more than eleven hundred nurses in this State. The medical profession found that it required in New York State almost one hundred years before the proper standard could be established by law, therefore we can wait.

MAUDE W. MILLER, Press Correspondent,
634 Maple Lane, Sewickley, Pa.

April, 1905.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Rhode Island Association of Graduate Nurses was incorporated according to the law of Rhode Island on January 25, 1905, Margaret J. MacPherson, Lucy C. Ayers, Harriett P. Churchill, Marietta C. Gardiner, Sallie S. Irish, and Winifred L. Fitzpatrick, incorporators. The first meeting of the incorporators of the Rhode Island Association of Graduate Nurses was held January 26, at the Young Men's Christian Association building, Providence, R. I., at three P.M. Miss Margaret J. MacPherson was elected temporary chairman and Mrs. Harriett P. Churchill temporary clerk. The certificate of the Secretary of State was then presented and read, showing that the Rhode Island Association of Graduate Nurses has been duly incorporated. Thirty-five graduate nurses present were made charter members. The constitution and by-laws were read and adopted. The temporary chairman was directed to appoint a committee of five for nomination of officers for the ensuing year. The committee appointed reported a list of nominations, and as a result of the balloting the officers elected were: President, Lucy C. Ayers; first vice-president, Mary J. Moffitt; second vice-president, Mary Quinn; recording secretary, Margaret J. MacPherson; corresponding secretary, Harriett P. Churchill; treasurer, Sarah B. Wilcox; Executive Committee—Barbara Rose, Ella A. Weaver, Mary A. Hall, Kate Grant.

VIRGINIA.—The fifth annual meeting of the Graduate Nurses' Association of Virginia will be held in Mechanics' Institute, Eleventh and Broad Streets, Richmond, Va., May 10, 11, 12, 1905. Important business will be transacted, followed by papers and discussions by Miss Mary Wilson, New York City Board of Health, and others. If possible, nurses desiring to attend will notify Miss Agnes D. Randolph, chairman of the Committee on Arrangements, 914 West Grace Street, Richmond, Va., that they may be met at the stations and provided accommodations.

THE CALIFORNIA BILL FOR REGISTRATION

SENATE Bill No. 677, signed by Governor Pardee March 21, 1905:

“**AN ACT** to promote the better education of practitioners of nursing the sick in the State of California, to provide for the issuance of certificates of registration as a registered nurse to qualified applicants by the Board of Regents of the University of California, and to provide penalties for violation hereof.

“*The people of the State of California, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

“[SECTION 1. Commencing in the month of July, 1905, and at least semi-annually thereafter, the Board of Regents of the University of California shall hold, or cause to be held, such examination or examinations as they may deem proper to test the qualifications and fitness of applicants for certification and registration as registered nurses within the State of California. Such examinations shall be practical in character, and a reasonable notice designating the time and place thereof must be given by publication in at least two daily papers published within the State of California.]

“[SEC. 2. All applicants for examination must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character and of having complied with the provisions of this act relative to qualifications; and any examiner may inquire of any applicant for examination concerning his or her character, qualifications, or experience, and may take testimony in regard thereto, under oath, which he is hereby empowered to administer.]

“[SEC. 3. All persons satisfactorily passing such examinations shall be granted by the Board of Regents of the University of California a certificate stating that he or she is a registered nurse within the State of California,

and shall thereafter be known and styled as a registered nurse. The secretary of the said Board of Regents shall keep in his office a book showing the names of all persons to whom certificates as registered nurses have been granted. Graduates of all training-schools for nurses which shall have been approved by the said Board of Regents may be certified as registered nurses, without examination, at any time within three years after the passage of this act, upon payment of the fee prescribed in section four hereof.]

"[SEC. 4. Every person applying for examination, or for registration as a registered nurse, shall pay to the secretary of the said Board of Regents a fee of five dollars, which shall in no case be refunded. A certificate of registration shall be void three years after the date thereof, but a new certificate may be issued to the holder upon the payment of a fee of one dollar. All expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid from the fees and fines collected hereunder, and the surplus receipts, if any, shall be used to provide for education in nursing.]

"[SEC. 5. (I.) No person shall be eligible for examination or for registration as a registered nurse who shall not furnish satisfactory evidence of having graduated from a nurses' training-school: (a) that is attached to a reputable hospital; (b) that gives a general training and a systematic theoretical and practical course of study covering a period of at least two years; (c) and that has been approved by the Board of Regents of the University of California.

"(II.) After January 1, 1908, no person shall be eligible for examination or for registration as a registered nurse, unless:

"(a) He or she is at least twenty-one years of age;

"(b) He or she is a graduate of a training-school approved by the Board of Regents of the University of California, and after said date no school shall be approved or remain on the list of schools approved by said Board of Regents unless it is attached to a general hospital, and its course requires a three-years' training in that hospital; *provided*, that a training-school approved as aforesaid may graduate students who have spent a year therein subsequent to completing a two-years' course in the training-school attached to a special hospital.

"(III.) After January 1, 1910, no person shall be eligible for examination or for registration unless he or she furnishes satisfactory evidence of having substantially completed the course of studies pursued in the grammar schools of the State of California, or an equivalent course.]

"[SEC. 6. The Board of Regents of the University of California shall have power to revoke any certificate of registration for incompetency, dishonesty, intemperance, immorality, or unprofessional conduct, after a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against the accused. Prior to such hearing a written copy of such charges shall be furnished to the accused, who shall have at least twenty-days' notice in writing of the time and place where such charge will be heard and determined.]

"[SEC. 7. Any person procuring registration under this act, by false representation, or who shall refuse to surrender a certificate of registration which has been revoked as set out in this act, or who shall use the title of 'registered nurse,' or append the letters 'R. N.' or any other words, letters, or figures to indicate that the person using the same is a registered nurse, unless such person shall be lawfully entitled so to do, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than five days nor more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment; *provided, however*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or affect that gratuitous nursing of the sick, nor to nursing the sick for hire by a person who does not in any way assume to be a registered nurse.]"

THE COLORADO BILL

THE following is the Colorado bill as signed by Governor MacDonald April 12, 1905:

"A BILL for an act relating to professional nursing.

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

"SECTION 1. That within sixty days after the taking effect of this act the Governor of the State shall appoint a State Board of Nurse Examiners, to be

composed of five members. Each of the members of said board so appointed by the Governor shall be a trained nurse of at least twenty-three (23) years of age, of good moral character, who is a graduate from a training-school connected with a general hospital or sanitarium of good standing where a three-years' training with a systematic course of instruction is given in the wards; one of the members of said board shall be designated by the Governor to hold office for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years, and thereafter upon the expiration of the term of office of the person so appointed the Governor shall appoint a successor to each person to hold office for five years, each of whom shall be a registered nurse under the provisions of this act and shall fulfil the requirements in this section set forth.

"SEC. 2. That the members of said board shall, as soon as organized, annually in the month of April elect from their members a president and a secretary, who shall also be the treasurer. Three members of this board shall constitute a quorum, and special meetings of said board shall be called by the secretary upon the written request of any two members. The board is authorized to make such by-laws and rules as shall be necessary to govern its proceedings and to carry into effect the purpose of this act. The secretary shall be required to keep a record of all the meetings of said board, including a register of the names of all nurses duly registered under this act, which shall at all reasonable times be open to public scrutiny, and said board shall cause the prosecution of all persons violating any of the provisions of this act, and may incur necessary expenses on that behalf. That the president and secretary shall make a biennial report to the Governor on the second Monday of December immediately preceding the convening of the Legislature, together with a statement of the receipts and disbursements of said board.

"SEC. 3. That after April, 1906, it shall be the duty of said board to meet not less frequently than once in every three (3) months, notice of which meeting shall be given to the public press and in one nursing journal one month previous to the meeting. At said meetings it shall be the duty of the board to examine all applicants for registration under this act. Upon filing application for examination each applicant shall pay a registration fee of ten dollars. The examination shall be of such a character as to determine the fitness of the applicant to practise professional nursing as contemplated by this act. If the result of the examination of any applicant shall be satisfactory to a majority of the board, the secretary shall, upon an order of the board, issue to the applicant a certificate to that effect; whereupon the person named in the certificate shall be declared duly qualified to practise professional nursing in this State. Any person from any other State who shall show to the satisfaction of the board that he or she is a trained, graduate nurse of a hospital or sanitarium, the standard of instruction and training of which shall meet the requirements of the rules prescribed by said board, may, upon payment of the usual fee therefor, receive a certificate and be registered as a nurse of this State without examination.

"SEC. 4. That all nurses who are engaged in nursing at the date of the passage of this act and who shall show to the satisfaction of said board that they are graduates of training-schools connected with a hospital or sanitarium giving two-years' general training, or prior to the year 1901 having given eighteen-months' general training and who maintain in other respects proper standards; or who are in training in the wards of a general hospital or sanitarium where a two-years' training with a systematic course of instruction is given at the time of the passage of this act, and shall graduate hereafter, and possess the above qualifications, shall be entitled to registration without examination, provided such application be made to this board before April, 1906. It shall be unlawful after April, 1906, for any person to practise nursing as a trained, graduate, or registered nurse without a certificate from the State Board of Nurse Examiners. A nurse who has received his or her certificate according to the provisions of this act shall be styled and known as a 'Registered Nurse.' No other person shall assume such title or use the abbreviation 'R. N.' or any other letters, to indicate that he or she is a trained, graduate, or registered nurse.

"SEC. 5. That the State Board of Nurse Examiners shall have the power to revoke any certificate issued in accordance with this act by unanimous vote of said board for gross incompetency, dishonesty, habitual intemperance, or any act derogatory to the morals or standing of the profession of nursing, as may

be determined by the board; but before any certificate shall be revoked the holder thereof shall be entitled to at least thirty-days' notice in writing of the charge against him or her, and of the time and place of hearing and determining of such charges, at which time and place he or she shall be entitled to be heard. Upon the revocation of any certificate it shall be the duty of the secretary of the board to strike the name of the holder thereof from the roll of registered nurses.

"SEC. 6. All fees received by the State Board of Nurse Examiners, and all fines collected under this act, shall be paid to the treasurer of said board, who shall at the end of each and every month deposit the same with the State Treasurer; and the said State Treasurer shall place said money so received in a special fund to be known as the fund of the State Board of Nurse Examiners, and shall pay the same out on vouchers issued and signed by the president and secretary of said board upon warrants drawn by the Auditor of the State therefor. All moneys so received and placed in said fund may be used by the State Board of Nurse Examiners in defraying its expenses in carrying out the provisions of this act.

"SEC. 7. This act shall not be construed to affect or apply to the gratuitous nursing of the sick by friends or members of the family or to any person nursing the sick for hire who does not in any way assume the practice as a trained, graduate, or registered nurse.

"SEC. 8. That any person violating the provisions of this act, or who shall make any false representations to said board, in applying for a certificate, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00); *provided*, that nothing in this act shall apply to nurses who have served as such in the army of the United States in the Civil War or the Spanish-American War.

"SEC. 9. In the opinion of the General Assembly an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage."

REGULAR MEETINGS

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—At a meeting held recently at the Hillman Hospital an association of graduate nurses was formed, and resolutions were passed to establish a nurses' registry. Thirty-five nurses were enrolled, these holding diplomas from the training-schools of the Hillman Hospital, St. Vincent's, and from the training-schools of noted hospitals in the North, while the schools of private sanitariums in this city were well represented. Altogether it was a most representative gathering of young women. It was decided at this meeting to establish a nurses' registry at the Doster-Northington Drug Company, owing to its central location. Officers were elected, committees appointed, and even the committee of physicians who will pass upon credentials was appointed. Every detail incident to organization was discussed, and the fine discipline to which the trained nurse is accustomed marked the proceedings. The meeting was most enthusiastic. The officers are: President, Miss Mary J. Allan; vice-president, Miss Catherine Baker; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jane Barry. Miss Hooper was made temporary chairman of the meeting, the object of which was explained by Miss Hamilton, who has taken a most active interest in perfecting the organization. After speaking at length upon the need of forming an association, and of the importance of establishing a nurses' registry, Miss Hamilton introduced the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That we form in this city an association of graduate nurses.

"Resolved, That those entitled to enrollment shall either hold diplomas from recognized training-schools or certificates of two years' training in private sanitariums.

"*Resolved*, That these credentials be subject to the approval of a joint committee of three nurses and three doctors to be selected by the association.

"*Resolved*, That after six months only diplomas from recognized training-schools shall be accepted by said committee."

The selection of the following committee of doctors was decided by ballot: Dr. Cunningham Wilson, Dr. Charles Brown, Dr. Thomas D. Parke. The following committees were also appointed: Membership Committee—Miss Minnie Valtz, Miss Leonard, Miss Hand; Committee on Constitution—Miss Hooper, Miss Taylor, Miss MacIntosh; Committee on Ways and Means—Miss Hamilton, Miss Phares, Miss McLean. The plans for organization have been quietly discussed among the graduate nurses, and their fruition is gratifying to the promoters. The movement to establish a registry meets with the entire approval of the doctors, who at the meeting of the Jefferson County Medical Society on Monday evening indorsed a non-partisan organization and the establishing of a registry for the convenience of both the doctors and the nurses. In the registering of the nurses the same requisition is stipulated as is covered in the clause on eligibility to membership in the association.

NEW YORK CITY.—A very interesting meeting was held on April 8 at the Margaret Fahnestock Training-School, New York City. Miss Margaret Anderson, of the Post-Graduate Alumnae Association, presided. The gathering was a very representative one. Twelve superintendents of hospitals and delegates and members from seventeen alumnae associations in New York and Brooklyn, to the number of about fifty, were present. The meeting was called to consider an amendment to the employment-agency law. An effort had been made by the New York Commissioner of Licenses to include the official registries for nurses under this law. The Woman's Municipal League, who were the originators of the bill, had been communicated with and had distinctly said that they had never thought or dreamed or intended that it should affect these registries. But the law as it stands seems to be open to this interpretation, or, at least, to leave the matter questionable. Hence this meeting. There was a very general discussion on what form of amendment would be most desirable. All the hospitals represented took part in the discussion and Miss Damer, State president, gave a splendid summing up. The meeting passed a unanimous vote that an amendment should be offered to the bill which should include registered nurses with school-teachers in the exempt class. Miss Delano, chairman of the State Legislative Committee, was appointed to represent the interests of the registries in Albany. A protest against an amendment to the bill, which is very unfavorable to nurses, which is now being offered at Albany, was signed by those present, and a large number of additional names were sent to Miss Delano by graduates of training-schools who were not present at the meeting.

DANBURY, CONN.—The annual report of the Graduate Nurses' Association of the Danbury Hospital read at their meeting held March 18 shows the past year to have been a prosperous one for the association. Their name and good works have touched many new points during the year. The Sunday service at the hospital has been under their direction two Sabbaths during the year. It is their custom on those occasions to distribute some suitable token to all

patients and visitors that will keep in remembrance some leading thought of the service, on the principle,—

"They may forget the singer,
But they'll not forget the song."

At the December meeting daybreak pinks were distributed among the patients by the nurses as prophetic of the dawn of better days. The Mason & Hamlin organ presented to the hospital by the association for religious services, and the new singing books, "Gospel Echoes," were used for the first time at this meeting. The association has taken an active interest in State registration, and its delegate, Miss Emma Corbin, was appointed on the Committee for the State By-Laws. It was voted the same means for increasing the fund to furnish a nurses' room in the new annex to the hospital be continued this year. A copy of the constitution and by-laws of the association and the "Manual of Parliamentary Law," issued for the use of the association, are guides for workers in India. Practical talks on the care of infants, infant feeding, and first aid have been given. The work for the year has been very gratifying.

BROOKLYN.—The annual meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the hospital on Wednesday, April 12, at three P.M. The meeting was called to order by the president, Miss Waterman, twenty-five members being present. After listening to the reports of the officers, the Nominating Committee reported the election of officers for the ensuing year as follows: President, Miss Lillian L. Waterman; first vice-president, Mrs. J. Adelaide Prentis; second vice-president, Miss Ida M. Hall; treasurer, Miss Fannie Ferris; secretary, Miss Mary E. Ellis; chairman of Social Committee, Mrs. Julia W. Kline; Educational Committee, Miss Ella B. Kurtz; Credential Committee, Miss Florence S. Smith; Press Committee, Miss Jeannie D. Richards. The report shows a total membership of ninety-seven graduates. Our endowment-fund treasurer reports three thousand two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and thirty cents. At our last meeting Miss Victoria Anderson and Miss Mary Ellis were appointed delegates to the convention to be held in Washington. After the meeting adjourned refreshments were served.

BOSTON.—The New England Hospital Training-School Alumnae Association has held its regular monthly meetings during the past year with a very good average attendance. Lectures have been given and papers read by physicians and nurses. Such subjects as "Hourly Nursing," "Progress in Nursing," "The Nurse in the Public Schools," and "State Registration" were discussed and much interest manifested by the nurses. An excellent paper on "Massage" was read by Miss Christoffersen, masseuse of the hospital, who is an honorary member of the association. The alumnae has purchased a share of stock in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, as well as one in the Club-House, which, in the near future, it is hoped will become the property of the alumnae. A permanent basis for a sick relief fund is established. The year has been one of decided progress in many ways. After each of the business meetings an informal social half-hour is enjoyed by the nurses, when refreshments are served by some member of the Entertainment Committee.

NEW YORK.—The annual meeting of the Alumnae of the New York Hospital Training-School was held at 8 West Sixteenth Street, on April 12, and the fol-

lowing officers were elected: President, Miss A. B. Duncan; first vice-president, Miss Maediarmid; second vice-president, Miss M. H. Young; secretary, Miss M. M. Russell; treasurer, Miss E. Price; trustees—Misses I. H. Sutliffe, A. W. Goodrich, M. Vroom, L. C. Lynch. Last May the club of the association moved into quarters sufficiently large to accommodate over a hundred members, and while there have been some difficulties during this first year, we find ourselves in satisfactory financial and social condition and ready to begin the second year with good courage. The association now numbers two hundred and sixty-four and the club one hundred and fifty-two.

NEW YORK.—A meeting of the Lincoln Hospital Alumnae Association was held on March 29 at the Nurses' Home, 61 West One-Hundred-and-Thirty-fourth Street. Two delegates were appointed to attend the meeting of the Post-Graduate Nurses' Alumnae Association, on April 12, and instructed to support that association in any movement it might make for the improvement of the Labor Bureau Law. The officers are: President, Miss A. L. Marin; first vice-president, Miss M. E. Couley; second vice-president, Miss R. Morrow; treasurer, Miss L. M. Wright; recording secretary, Miss A. J. Senhouse; corresponding secretary, J. M. Coggswell.

BROOKLYN.—The Alumnae Association of the Long Island College Hospital Training-School for Nurses held its annual meeting April 11 at the registry, 128 Pacific Street. The officers for the coming year are as follows: President, Miss Anna Davids; first vice-president, Miss L. M. Sargent; second vice-president, Miss M. C. Fraser; treasurer, Miss Regina Kelley; recording secretary, Miss Grace Slingerland; corresponding secretary, J. E. Wiley. The reports for the past year were most pleasing, the treasurer reporting more than sixteen hundred dollars raised during the year, freeing the association from its registry debt.

DETROIT, MICH.—The regular meeting of the Farrand Training-School Alumnae Association, Harper Hospital, was held in Swain Home, Harper Hospital, on Tuesday, April 4. Miss Mary E. Smith and Miss Lula B. Durkee were appointed delegates to the meeting of the Associated Alumnae in Washington, and it is expected that a number of other graduates of this school will attend also. The society feels much interest in the work of the Visiting Nurse Association of Detroit, and has contributed fifty dollars towards its support; individual members also give their services in relief work.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The annual meeting of St. Mary's Hospital Alumnae Association was held at the hospital on Tuesday, April 4, at three-thirty P.M. The attendance was unusually large and the reports of officers and committees showed the past year to have been the most prosperous one in the history of the association. Officers elected for the ensuing year are: President, Miss Martha A. O'Neil; first vice-president, Miss M. Williams; second vice-president, Miss M. L. Copeland; secretary, Miss Ada M. Clarke; treasurer, Miss Margaret McCarthy.

PHILADELPHIA.—The annual meeting of the Polyclinic Hospital Alumnae was held at the Kay House, April 6, at three P.M. The following officers were

elected: President, Miss Wildman; first vice-president, Miss Banfield; second vice-president, Miss Stewart; secretary, Miss Robison; treasurer, Mrs. Leamy. Five new members were elected. One application for membership was received. A special meeting was called for April 19 to consider the revision of the constitution and by-laws.

NEW YORK.—At the meeting of the German Hospital Alumnae, held April 4, a letter from Miss Johanne Kritzner bidding the association farewell was read. Miss Kritzner is going to be married in Germany and will sail in May for Europe. She is a graduate of the Class of 1893, and has been for six years the president and also has served as treasurer. Dr. Kiliani gave a lecture on "Ethics."

TEWKSBURY, MASS.—The regular meeting of the Massachusetts State Hospital Alumnae Society was held in the parlor of the Nurses' Home on Thursday, April 6. After the regular business several interesting papers were read. Refreshments were then served.

MARRIAGES

AT Salt Lake City, Utah, February 28, 1905, Miss Alice L. MacDonnell, graduate of the New York Hospital, Class of 1898, to Mr. Saville J. Bodger, of San Antonio, Tex. Mr. and Mrs. Bodger will make their home in Salt Lake City.

IN Roxbury, Mass., February 22, Miss Urania E. Augusta, graduate of the Massachusetts State Hospital, Class of 1901, to Mr. C. B. Longfellow. Mr. and Mrs. Longfellow will reside in Monarda, Me.

AT Derby, Conn., December 14, 1904, at the First Congregational Church, Miss Susan Curtiss Minor, graduate of the Bridgeport Hospital Training-School, Class of 1901, to Mr. Emil Louis Pfunder.

MISS ALBERTA JOHNSON, a graduate of the Massachusetts State Hospital, Class of 1903, to Mr. D. W. McIntosh, on Wednesday evening, November 23, 1904. At home in West Somerville, Mass.

MISS LINDA NASE, a graduate of the Massachusetts State Hospital, Class of 1899, to Grayson C. Rubertson, on Wednesday, December 7, 1904. At home in West Somerville, Mass.

OBITUARY

"WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has taken from us to Himself our beloved friend and associate, Josephine Snetsinger; and

"WHEREAS, The Buffalo Nurses' Association has lost an honored and esteemed member, who ever gave unselfish and devoted service to advancing its interests and to promoting and maintaining a high ideal of nursing and of womanhood; and

"WHEREAS, Her memory will always be an inspiration to her friends for loyal, painstaking, and conscientious fulfilment of duty; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Buffalo Nurses' Association hold the memory of Josephine Snetsinger with sentiments of gratitude and affection; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the records of this association and a copy sent to the family and friends of our beloved associate, Josephine Snetsinger, and also to the following magazines: the *Trained Nurse and Hospital Review*, the *Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette*, THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, and to the *Buffalo Medical Journal*.

"SYLVEEN V. NYE,
"ADELAIDE MARSDEN,
"HARRIET D. STORCK,
"LOUISE GREENWOOD,
"BEATA BOWIE,
"Committee."

AT the April meeting of the Massachusetts State Hospital Alumnae Society for Nurses the announcement was made of the death of Miss Nora Keating, which took place in New York on March 24, 1905. She had been nursing a scarlet-fever patient, and contracted the disease, which terminated fatally. A committee was appointed who prepared the following resolutions:

"WHEREAS, We learn with deep regret of the sudden death of our esteemed friend and past member.

"Resolved, That the members of the Alumnae Association of the Massachusetts State Hospital Training-School for Nurses desire to express their deep sorrow for her death and to extend to her family their heartfelt sympathy in their bereavement.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family, a copy to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING, and a copy recorded in the minutes of this association.

"ANNIE GERTRUDE KELLEY,
"ALICE MARIE SWEENEY,
"MRS. P. A. MACDONALD,
"Committee."

MISS JESSIE CLARK, graduate of St. Luke's Hospital, St. Paul, Minn., Class of 1901, died after a lingering illness from tuberculosis at her mother's home in Brainerd on February 27.

After graduating Miss Clark practised with marked success in Minneapolis, but her failing health compelled her to give up work in June, 1904, and she went away among the pines, hoping to be benefited by the change. For a time she seemed to improve, but since the beginning of this year failed rapidly. She realized for some weeks before her death that she could not recover, but she was devoted to the Christian faith and died upheld by its gracious power.

"Resolved, We tender to her mother and sister the expression of her class's deepest sympathy with them in their bereavement, and that we all very sincerely feel the loss of our beloved classmate, who was a credit to the nursing profession.

"MARY WEDDELL,
"ANNA HOPKINS,
"CAROLINE MONK,
"Committee."

IT is with bitter regret that the members of St. Agnes's Hospital Alumnae Association mourn the loss of their dear friend and sister-nurse, Miss Mary

Hanafin, who died at St. Agnes's Hospital on March 22 after a lingering illness of eight months of tuberculosis.

Miss Hanafin was born in Weymouth, Mass., May 30, 1877, and was educated in the Convent School of Detroit, Mich. In 1898 she entered the Training-School for Nurses of St. Agnes's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., where she rendered valuable assistance both in the wards and private halls, graduating in 1901, and taking a post-graduate course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and Maternité Hospital, from which she graduated with high honors. She also spent some time at the Baltimore Eye, Ear, and Throat Charity Hospital.

The members of St. Agnes's Hospital Training-School and the Alumnae members all knew and loved our departed friend. She had a most amiable disposition, combined with the skill and tact that ever characterize a thoroughly good trained nurse, which won for her many prominent and influential friends in Baltimore and other cities.

The Alumnae Association wish on this occasion to express its sincere thanks to Sister Raphael, sister superioress of the hospital, and to the other sisters of the hospital nursing staff for their exceeding kindness to Miss Hanafin during her illness.

T. L. FLYNN.

"AT the regular meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Erie County Hospital, held at the Nurses' Home, deep regret was expressed at the sudden death of Miss Mina J. Oates, of the Class of 1900.

"Her schoolmates desire to express their appreciation of her loyalty to her profession.

"We know that during the last year she worked beyond her strength because of her love for the work, and as a body we extend our heartfelt sympathy to her family and friends, and record it in the minutes of the association and THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING.

"MARIÉ FLICKINGER,
"EMMA J. KEATING,
"MRS. M. BALK,
"Committee."

"WHEREAS, By the sudden passing into the eternal beyond of one of our friends and colleagues, Arlone C. Waters, our hearts are touched in no common manner. Be it

"Resolved, That we, representing the Alumnae Association of the Hospital of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse, N. Y., and realizing that we have lost an esteemed member of said association, do hereby, on behalf of the association, express our sorrow to that large circle of friends to whom her kindly, generous, and loyal nature will always stand as a monument to her memory, and pray that God may comfort their hearts in this bereavement. Be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING and to the members of the sorrowing family, and another for publication in our city papers, also that these resolutions be inscribed in the minutes of this meeting.

"MARY D. BURRILL, President,
"EVA M. GARDNER,
"IRENE M. JOHNSON,
"MRS. W. G. HINSDALE,
"Committee on Resolutions."

"IT is with deep regret that we have to record the death of Miss Flora May Culver, one of the most estimable members of the Alumnae Association of the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y. Miss Culver ranked as one of the most popular and skilful of nurses, always showing love, loyalty, and devotion to her work, endearing herself to sister-nurses, patients, and friends alike, and by her usefulness and noble character making all love her. After giving, perhaps, too devoted care to a patient and leaving him convalescent, she herself was stricken with typhoid fever.

"At the time of her death she was treasurer for the second year of the alumnae of her training-school, and her work in this office was characterized by the greatest fidelity; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, as members of the Alumnae Association, extend our heartfelt sympathy to her father, sister, and sister nurses, and that a copy of this resolution be sent to **THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING** and also recorded in the minutes of the association.

"EMMA J. KEATING."

SUDDENLY, at Washington, D. C., February 22, 1905, Lucy Laura Fox, Class of 1903, Garfield Memorial Hospital. The following resolutions were adopted by the Alumnae Association at the regular monthly meeting, held April 11:

"WHEREAS, God in His infinite wisdom has seen fit to remove from our midst our sister nurse, Lucy Laura Fox; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That while we bow to the Divine Will, it is with a deep sense of personal loss, shared by all her friends and classmates.

"Resolved, That her many sterling qualities and devotion to her profession endeared her to all who knew her.

"Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to her family in this hour of their bereavement.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her mother and sister, printed in **THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING**, and entered in the minutes of the association.

"CELIA E. BRIAN,
"AGNES D. HAYES,
"M. AGNES WALDRON."

"IT is with deep regret that the Alumnae Association of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital of Boston learn of the death of Miss Effie M. Jones, Class of 1891.

"WHEREAS, Our Heavenly Father has deemed it best to remove from us a beloved member and a faithful worker. We, her associates, feel that in her death we have lost a sincere friend, and the nursing profession an esteemed member; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the Alumnae Association of the Massachusetts Homœopathic Hospital of Boston, extend to the family of Miss Jones our heartfelt sympathy.

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to her family and **THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING**, and that these resolutions be placed on the records of our association.

"ELIZABETH J. TISDALE,
"ANNA L. WHITON,
"Committee."

"At the regular meeting of the Orange Alumnae Association it was with deep regret that the death of our president, Miss Janet Houlden, was announced, who, after a short illness of scarlet fever, died February 8, at her home in Roseville.

"Miss Houlden was a graduate of the Orange Training-School, Class of 1901, and engaged in private nursing; and at the time of her death was the esteemed president of the Alumnae Association.

"WHEREAS, Our all-wise Father has removed from our midst a wise leader and sincere friend and from the nursing profession an honorable member; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we take this opportunity to express our appreciation of her devotion to her friends, her life work, and the alumnae, and her loss is deeply felt by all; and be it also

"Resolved, That we express our heartfelt sympathy to her family in their bereavement by sending a copy of these resolutions, and that a copy be sent for publication to THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING and recorded among the minutes of this association.

"MARGARET ANDERSON,

"S. A. DODGE,

"A. E. GREATSINGER, Chairman."

MISS M. A. LALKE, superintendent of the Nyack Hospital, Nyack, N. Y., died on Thursday, April 6, of complications following an attack of grip.

Miss Lalke had been superintendent of the Nyack Hospital since October, 1903, coming there from five-years' service in the hospital at Morristown, N. J. Miss Lalke's death is a great loss to the hospital, as her knowledge and skill were felt in all departments and acted as a stimulus to all who came in contact with her.



HOSPITAL AND TRAINING-SCHOOL ITEMS

HOSPITALS

PERHAPS a brief account of impressions gained of nursing in Nova Scotia may be of interest to the readers of *THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NURSING*. The profession is bravely struggling upward, though many obstacles are to be surmounted before nursing reaches the stage of development of the United States.

The Victoria General Hospital, a hospital of one hundred and sixty beds established by the government, is commodious and quite modern in its arrangements. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds and has a pleasant home for the nurses near by. A drawback to progress in the nursing methods of the hospital is that the superintendent of the hospital, who is a layman, seems to have control of all nursing matters, which duty one would naturally expect to fall to the superintendent of nurses.

The government has recently built and equipped a thoroughly up-to-date Sanitarium for Tuberculosis. It has a splendid situation on a high elevation overlooking the picturesque town of Kentville, and is capable of accommodating about twenty patients.

Under the efficient management of Miss Bertha Elliott, a graduate of the Boston City Hospital, all patients entering this very attractive institution are assured of tenderest care and a homelike atmosphere.

The Victorian Order is doing good work in Halifax and in the towns in Nova Scotia; it is steadily growing in favor with the medical profession and the public generally. Halifax and Sydney are the headquarters of all nurses doing private work, but both they and the Victorian Order receive many calls to the surrounding country, a radius of several hundred miles. Graduates receive fifteen dollars per week, but as living expenses are in accordance they do very well.

As yet no organization has been formed by the nurses, but we hope that the time for such a society will soon come.

SOME OF THE WAYS IN WHICH HOSPITALS ARE AIDED

A NEW training-school for nurses has been started at the French Hospital, 450 West Thirty-fourth Street, New York. The course is to be of two-years' duration, including a two-months' probationary term, and will include experience in obstetrics and diseases of children, as well as all branches of general medicine, surgery, and gynaecology. Applicants are not required to speak French, but will receive instruction in the language as a part of their course.

ON March 30 and 31, ladies interested in the Endowood Sanatorium for Consumptives, Baltimore, served lunches to business men downtown, the proceeds to go to the sanatorium. Mr. Thomas O'Neill gave the use of a building. Last year a two-days' lunch for the same purpose was very successful, and it is hoped to make this a yearly affair.

THE Hahnemann Hospital of Philadelphia has been presented with a new clinical amphitheatre by Mrs. Eleanor Elkins Widener in memory of her father, Mr. William L. Elkins. The new amphitheatre cost nearly one hundred thousand dollars.

MRS. EMMA E. PFEIL, widow of Carl W. A. Pfeil, has presented the Passaic General Hospital, Passaic, N. J., with a check for one thousand dollars, which goes to the endowment fund.

THE will of the late Abram Brokaw leaves one hundred thousand dollars cash and fifty thousand dollars in land to the Brokaw Hospital, Bloomington, Ill.

In the final settlement of the Finley estate by the death of John C. Coriell, the last heir, Finley Hospital of Dubuque, Ia., will receive fifty thousand dollars.

Mrs. A. HICKS, formerly of Bryn Mawr Hospital, is to start a hospital in Manila within the next few weeks.

TRAINING-SCHOOL NOTES

THE Massachusetts General Hospital Training-School has broadened its course during the past year in several directions. The term of probation has been increased to six months, and includes a preparatory course of four months at Simmons College devoted to the study of household arts, chemistry, bacteriology, anatomy, and physiology. The next two months are spent in the wards of the hospital. Pupils pay in advance a tuition fee of fifty dollars and ten dollars for breakage.

The course now includes three-months' instruction at the Corey Hill private hospital and a month's experience with the Instructive District Nursing Association. A two-months' post-graduate course is open to the graduates of the school.

The graduating class that recently finished were:

Three-Years' Course—Edith Edna DeLand, Nellie Jane Harvey, Helen Genevieve Cody, Aletta Avildia Clark, Olga Emilie Ahler, Izah Mitchell, Amy Otis Gamage, Violet Laura Kirke, Justina Adeline Briggs, Annie Catherine Carstensen, Catherine Beattie, Olive Blanche Golding, Mary Stella Doherty, Mary Eulalia Smyth, Miriam Bertha Holder, Maude Evelyn Retallick, Nellie Maude Ford, Nellie Addie Steeves, Mary Rose Walsh, Rose Butler, and Katherine Roche Moloney.

Thirteen-Months' Post-Graduate Course—Hanna R. Hogan, Mabel J. Seaver, Gertrude B. Hislop, Lena B. Tompkins, Mary A. MacNeil, Grace P. Hurlbut, Emma A. Armstrong, and Jessie L. Brown.

THE Syrian Protestant College at Beirut, the largest educational mission in the world, has decided to establish a training-school for nurses, and Miss Jane Van Zandt, a graduate of the New-York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital Training-School, will take charge of the new institution. This will be the only school of its kind in Asia Minor, Turkey, or Egypt, though it has been proposed to establish one in connection with the American College at Constantinople.

THE Clifton Springs Sanitorium Training-School, Clifton Springs, N. Y., graduated a class of fourteen young women on April 6. Their names are: Evelyn Ada Luxon, Bessie Robison, Alice Emily Hamilton, Nellie May Rice,

Annetta Clement, Helen Louise Henry, Cora Adele Thompson, Eleanor MacVicar Moodie, Emma C. Belger, Edith Woodsworth, Margaret Agnes Russell, Margaret Ellen Vessie, Matilda Ora Shirey, and Orretta Augusta Barbor.

THE handsome new home for nurses of the Woman's Hospital Training-School, North College Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., has been completed at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. The home was dedicated with becoming ceremonies, the nurses taking possession at the same time.

THE new dormitory for the nurses at the Grace Hospital, New Haven, Conn., has been formally dedicated, and for the first time it was announced that Mrs. Mary Potter Wade was the donor of the fifteen thousand dollars that made it possible to add the new home.

PERSONAL

MISS SARAH MACDONALD, of Canada, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1893, who has been mentioned in the JOURNAL as the founder of the little colony of Johns Hopkins nurses in Paris, where she has nursed for many years, has returned to this country for a surgical operation and is now seriously ill in a private hospital in Baltimore.

MISS ELIZABETH LEECH, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1894, some months ago resigned the management of the sanatorium on Luckie Street, Atlanta, Ga., where she has been in charge for several years, and returned to her home in Washington, D. C. Miss Leech has in March suffered the loss of her father.

MISS EMMA A. DOE, graduate of the Newton Hospital Training-School, Newton, Mass., Class of 1895, has accepted the position of head nurse at the Strong Emergency Hospital, Beloit, Wis. Miss Doe has been engaged in private nursing at Columbus, O., ever since she graduated.

MISS LOUELLA L. PURCELL has resigned as superintendent of the Martha Parsons Hospital for Children, St. Louis, and will spend four months in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York City. Miss Purcell is a graduate of St. Luke's, St. Louis, Class of 1901.

MISS PARSONS, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Training-School, who for many years has lived and done private nursing in Baltimore, has returned to Philadelphia to take charge of the operating-room in one of the hospitals there.

MISS PRESTON, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1894, who for ten years has made her home in Baltimore and carried on private nursing with obstetrics as a specialty, has removed her home and field of work to New York City.

MISS JENNIE W. COX, graduate of the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., Class of 1900, has accepted a position in the National Soldiers' Home, Kansas City, Mo. Her duties began on April 1, 1905.

MISS POWER, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1901, has resigned her charge of the East End Hospital, Pittsburg, because of ill health, and has returned to her home in West Virginia.

MISS HELEN G. CRAWFORD, Class of 1902, St. Luke's, has accepted the position of parish nurse in South Bethlehem, Pa., and will begin work about the middle of April.

MISS MARY COMPTON BURNETT, Class of 1901, of the University of Maryland Hospital, has accepted the position of superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, Spokane, Wash.

MISS RACHEL ADAIR, graduate of the Erie County Hospital, Buffalo, N. Y., has accepted a position as superintendent of the South Bend General Hospital, Washington.

MISS G. B. DICKINSON, Class of 1901, St. Luke's, South Bethlehem, Pa., after spending the winter at her home in the South, has returned to South Bethlehem.

MISS VIRGINIA McMaster, Johns Hopkins, Class of 1896, has finished her course in massage in Philadelphia and returned to Baltimore to resume her work.

MISS IDA R. PALMER and Mrs. Harriet Bedell Miller are doing some volunteer nursing work in connection with the Social Settlement of Rochester, N. Y.

MISS MARY C. HOLCOMBE, Class of 1902, St. Luke's, South Bethlehem, Pa., has located in Binghamton, N. Y., where she is doing private nursing.

MISS ETTA RAYLE, graduate of St. Joseph's Hospital, Baltimore, has been appointed superintendent of the Emergency Hospital, Annapolis, Md.

MISS MARTHA G. PERRINE, Class of 1904, St. Luke's, South Bethlehem, Pa., will take up the district work in Burlington, N. J., on April 3.

MISS EVELENE MIRISE, Class of 1903, of the Wesley Hospital School for Nurses, Chicago, is spending the winter in California.



